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China Mail

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No. 25,894

HONG KONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1928.

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LEGATIONS' FEARS.

BARRICADES PUT UP LAST NIGHT.

A KIDNAPPING PLOT!

"Christian General" Still Bent on Truculence.

TIENTSIN'S FATE SEALED: WILL IT BE SEIZED?

The "Christian General's" breach of faith with the Diplomatic Corps and his Nationalist colleagues had a sequel last night in that barricades had to be erected around the Peking Legations for fear that an attempt might be made to kidnap a Northern General who had sought sanctuary there. Further to the arrogant flaunting by the "Christian General's" subordinate of an agreement with the Foreign Powers, the Japanese are stated to be desirous of taking very strong action to secure compliance.

Help for the Shansi faction against the domineering influence of the "Christian General" is forthcoming from an unexpected quarter, namely, Hankow.

Nevertheless the "Christian General" is still bent on seizing Tientsin, the fate of which appears to have been sealed as arrangements are being made whereby the Northern defenders will either surrender or evacuate.

YEN HSI-SHAN TO STAY.

Peking, To-day.
General Yen Hsi-shan (commander-in-chief of the Shansi branch of the allied Nationalist army) and General Pei Tsung-hsi (one of the Canton faction and a member of the present Government at Hankow) arrived at Peking on June 11.

In some quarters, the arrival of General Pei Tsung-hsi (who is a Nationalist proper) is taken to indicate that the Hankow branch of the Nationalist Party (dominated by the Canton faction) may co-operate with General Yen Hsi-shan against Feng Yu-hsiang (the "Christian General") if the latter attempts to seize Peking and Tientsin, as appears likely at present.

"Check" to a General.

General Yen Hsi-shan has delegated the task of maintaining order at Taiyuanfu (capital of his original province of Shansi), Paotingfu (on the road between Shansi and Peking), and the special extra-mural administrative areas of Charhar and Suiyuan, to his subordinate commanders, thereby indicating that he himself intends to remain at Peking indefinitely, rather than let the "Christian General" get Peking.

It is learned that General Han Fu-chu (who commands the vanguard of the "Christian General's" Kuominchun and gave a most truculent reply to the Foreign Ministers when they remonstrated with him on his breach of faith) kept General Yen Hsi-shan waiting at a shed near headquarters, then came in shirt-sleeves and behaved in a most off-hand manner to General Yen Hsi-shan.

Legations' Precautions.

Extra guards and sandbags have been placed at the entrances to the Legation Quarter of Peking and other precautions were taken on the night of June 11.

Following a report that an attempt might be made to kidnap General Pao Yu-lin (of the Manchurian Army, who was tricked by the Kuominchun in spite of the Diplomatic Corps mediating).

General Pao Yu-lin, having lost his army and being in danger of his life through doing good turn in that he kept order—at the invitation of the people—during the interregnum, is now staying at the Wagon Lita Hotel (in the Legation Quarter).

Japanese Indignation.

The night passed quietly, however.

It is understood that the Japanese are desirous of the strongest action if no satisfactory reply is received from the Nationalist Government to the Diplomatic Body's Note, as they are incensed at the scurvy treatment of the Ministers by General Han Fu-chu on June 9.—Reuter.

[Note: Incidents leading up to the present stage were fully described in yesterday's "China Mail."]

FATE SEALED.

Northerners' Position at Tientsin.

The Tientsin problem is in course of solution thanks to the Northerners deciding, in their own interests, either on moving out or making terms with the Nationalists.

General Chang Tsung-chang, the former Northern tupan of Shantung, appears to be bent on keeping aloof. Accordingly, he is likely to be "persuaded" to leave Tientsin, and withdraw along the railway to Manchuria, but not to enter Manchuria, ostensibly to seek sanctuary for the remnants of his army near the Chihli-Manchuria frontier.

To the Last Ditch.

The prediction that one of his subordinates, General Hsu Yuan-chuan (mentioned by Reuter), is to surrender to the Nationalists is confirmed by the "Kung Sheng Yat Po." In fact, only one of General Chang Tsung-chang's commanders has declared his intention to stand by him to the last ditch.

With other commanders possibly following the example of Hsu Yuan-chuan, and General Sun Chuan-fang pursuing a doubtful attitude at Tangku, the handful of Northern diehards are now waiting for funds with which to march out. In this direction, the merchants may be helpful—in the interests of peace.

Diehards Want Money.

It is now expected that the diehards will haggle for money and, in the interval, General Hsu Yuan-chuan will be in control of the Tientsin area, until the Nationalist allies arrive to take over from him, he hopes, to receive a Nationalist appointment as a reward for bringing about the final collapse of his colleagues and saving Tientsin from warfare.

Surrender?

Tientsin, Yesterday.

The situation is at present very quiet.

General Hsu Yuan-chuan, (hitherto the "Northern" assistant tupan of Chihli) issued a proclamation on June 10 stating that it was his intention to go over to the Nationalists. He is reported to have hoisted the Nationalist flag over the native city of Tientsin.

Skirmishes have taken place 15 li (i.e. 4 1/2 miles) to the northwest of Tientsin and there is spasmodic fighting against the Northern warships between Tangku and Tientsin.—Reuter.

Ready to Leave.

Tientsin, Yesterday.

This afternoon the city is quiet. Many execution squads (of Northern troops) are patrolling the streets but there are no flags flying.

Three troop trains and an armoured train are ready to proceed from the east station.

The afternoon papers report that the proclamation issued by the Northerners is similar to the Peking arrangements for a peace-

PHOSGENE!

What Germany Manufactures.

M.P.'S QUESTIONS.

"Enough To Poison The Whole World," Says Sir W. Davison.

London, Yesterday.
In the House of Commons, questioned with regard to the recent explosion of phosgene poison gas in Hamburg, Mr. Lockhart-Lampson (Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office) said that under the Versailles treaty Germany was forbidden to manufacture phosgene for war purposes but the manufacture of phosgene for industrial purposes was allowed to the maximum extent of nine tons daily.

Sir W. H. Davison (Con., S. Kensington) declared that was enough to poison the whole world after a few months of making. He asked how could one distinguish between industrial and war phosgene.

Mr. Lockhart-Lampson replied that if there was any suspicion of any infringement of the Treaty, the League of Nations was entitled to hold an enquiry.—Reuter.

A REAL VETERAN.

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DIES IN MELBOURNE.

Melbourne, Yesterday.
The death is announced of Mr. Henry Michael Collins, 85 years old, who entered Reuter's service 65 years ago and was Reuter's General Manager in Australia for thirty years, retiring in 1910.—Reuter.

FOR INDIA.

PRINCESS KENIA MAKING SOUND PROGRESS.

OFF TO ALEPPO.

Sofia, Yesterday.
The aeroplane "Princess Xenia" arrived yesterday evening and departed this morning for Aleppo.—Reuter.

JAPAN'S POLITICS.

WHAT THE TOKYO PREFECTURAL ELECTION MEANS.

Tokyo, Yesterday.
As a result of the Tokyo Prefectural Election the Minseitō have gained 46 seats, the Seiyūkai 34, and others five, including one proletarian.

Previously the Seiyūkai held a majority of 13 seats, and consequently the result is considered significant, as it is the first opportunity the public have had to express an opinion of the Seiyūkai Cabinet since the General Election.—Reuter.

"SOUTHERN CROSS."

UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM IN SYDNEY.

Sydney, June 11.
The enthusiastic reception of the "Southern Cross" airmen is continuing here. They will proceed to Melbourne on Wednesday.—Reuter.

Full evacuation and occupation by the Nationalists to-morrow.

Mr. Pan Fu (hitherto the Northern Premier at Peking) has left for Dairen.—Reuter.

[Note: A report at the time, now obviously incorrect, was that Mr. Pan Fu was injured in the Mukden bomb attack on Marshal Chang Tso-lin.]

Peking Assurances.

Peking, Sunday.
Large numbers of Shansi (Nationalist) troops continue to enter Peking, though they are reported to be vastly outnumbered by the Kuominchun (also allies of the Nationalists), who, at present, are content to remain outside the city.

The Shansi commander, General Shang Chen, informed the Diplomatic Body that peace and order will be preserved. Over 7,000 Shansi troops are now in the city.—Reuter.

"RED" ACTIVITIES.

Soviet Money For Gunmen.

IN ENGLAND.

Further Statement in Commons by the Home Secretary.

London, Yesterday.
In the House of Commons, in answer to questions, Sir William Joynson Hicks (Home Secretary) said that the enquiries behind the discovery that the bank notes found in the possession of Irish gunmen had passed through Russian banks in England showed that between July, 1927, and April, 1928, £27,000 was disbursed through Russian banks for Communist Parties in Britain. The transactions took the form of an exchange of the Bank of England notes for Treasury notes. A considerable number of the latter had been definitely traced to the Communist Party in Great Britain.

"Jk."



Sir Wm. Joynson Hicks.

tain and its allied bodies, and the transactions were carried out by a clerk in the foreign exchange department of the Moscow Narodny Bank in London and two employees of the Russian Trading Institution Centrosyus. All three had been dismissed by the directors of the bank who disclaimed all knowledge of the transaction. They had also dismissed further employees implicated.

Replying to supplementary questions, Sir W. Joynson Hicks said that he would submit the matter to his legal advisers and act upon their advice.—Reuter.

F.M.S. RUBBER.

QUESTION OF THE EXPORT DUTY DISCUSSED.

GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

Kuala Lumpur, To-day.
At a meeting of the federated Malay States Federal Council, Chief Secretary Peel moved a reduction of the rubber export duty to one per cent. per pound.

Mr. Peel said the request for the reduction had been made three months ago but the Government was bound to be affected to the extent of £2,000,000 were unable to act hastily, especially as there was some doubt whether the reduction would benefit the dealer rather than the producer. After considerable thought the Government had accepted the view that it would mostly benefit the producer.

It is almost certain that the Government will revert to a sliding scale in November with a minimum price of thirty cents per pound.—Reuter.

FRANCE & CHINA.

NATIONALIST SPEAKERS AT LYONS.

Lyons, Yesterday.
Mr. Li Yu-sing, a member of the Central Committee, and Mr. Tsou Zeng-yung, of the Executive Committee, of the Chinese Nationalist Party, with several University personalities from Nanking, visited the Franco-Chinese Institute, where they were received by the Rector of Medicine of the University and examined the means to develop Franco-Chinese intellectual relations.

Mr. Li Yu-sing, speaking afterwards before the Chinese Colony, extolled France's democratic and peaceful spirit, adding that the Nationalist Government expects that France will afford the engineers, professors and technicians required for China's reconstruction.—Reuter.

TODAY'S DOLLAR

The clearing rate of the dollar on demand, to-day was 2/0 9/16.

"ITALIA'S" CREW.

In A Pitiful Flight.

FROST-BITTEN.

Split Up Into Three Groups: Trudging Towards Relief-Ship.

Oslo, Yesterday.
The serious plight of the crew of the "Italia"—several are suffering from frostbitten hands and feet—is emphasised by messages from Oslo and King's Bay indicating that the ice is drifting and is almost impassable.

The marooned crew is now split up into three groups; firstly, General Nobile and four others carrying two broken legged companions towards the relief ship "Braganza," secondly, seven, who are 20 miles to the east of Nobile's party; thirdly, three who were last seen trudging landward.

Moscow, Yesterday.
A powerful icebreaker has been ordered to prepare to start with an aeroplane for Spitsbergen while another icebreaker also with an aeroplane, has been ordered to proceed immediately to Port Hope.

Amundsen's Appeal.

Oslo, Yesterday.
Amundsen has telegraphed to American friends asking whether they are willing to take a share in financing an expedition by Lieut. Dietrichson, piloting a Dornier flying boat, which is ready to start from Germany, to assist the "Italia." Lieut. Dietrichson piloted one of the aeroplanes in the Amundsen Ellsworth North Polar Expedition of 1928.

Cause of the "Italia's" Plight.
Rome, Yesterday.
It is officially stated that the gondola of the "Italia," containing General Nobile and eight others broke away from the airship in which another seven of the crew were left.

The airship landed 30 kilometres to the east of the spot where the gondola fell.

Both parties are visible from North Eastland. Two of the men with Nobile have injured legs, and the doctor of the "Città di Milano" has telegraphed instructions as to their treatment.

The icefloes on which the "Italia's" crew landed are at present moving north-west. Nobile's position is six miles from Foyn Island. The Russian, Norwegian, French, Swedish and the Finnish Governments are all officially participating in the relief.

The Italian Air Service is sending a Dornier Wahl machine on the 12th inst.—Reuter.

ANTI-WAR PACT.

MR. F. B. KELLOGG AND ENCOURAGING REPLIES.

APPEAL TO CHURCHMEN.

New York, Yesterday.
Addressing a commemorative ceremony in connection with the Reformed Dutch Church, Mr. F. B. Kellogg (State Department Secretary) announced that in addition to encouraging replies from Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Japan and the British Dominions regarding the Anti-War Pact several other Governments had informally indicated a desire to participate. Mr. Kellogg urged Churchmen throughout the world to use their influence to support the present movement regarding the conclusion of a treaty.—Reuter's American Service.

COOKS' COLLAPSE.

VOLUNTEERS SMASH AN AUSTRALIAN STRIKE.

"MORE THAN CRITICAL."

Melbourne, Yesterday.
The Seamen's and stewards' strike, looks like collapsing owing to the response for the call of volunteers.

A meeting of the Unions and other Labour Committees have decided to telegraph to the secretary of the Cooks' Union in Sydney strongly suggesting an immediate resumption of work as the position is more than critical.—Reuter.

A workman employed at the Talkoo Sugar Refinery was yesterday removed to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries received whilst working at the refining machinery. His condition is serious.

\$334,700 ESTATE.

Chinese General's Money in Hong Kong.

ALL IN HARD CASH.

Will Made a Month Before His Mysterious Death.

Estate worth \$334,700 has been left in Hong Kong by a Chinese governor.

Deceased is General Tang Chi-yao, who died on May 23, 1927, at the age of 45. He is well known to many Chinese and a few foreigners in this Colony.

Everything he left in Hong Kong is in hard cash, including a sum of \$100,000, two of \$50,000 and one of \$10,000 in various foreign banks and \$97,150 in gold bonds in another bank.

Probate has been granted to Mr. Tang Shao-shan, of No. 87, Kowloon Tong, his eldest son, who is the sole executor. Death duties paid here amount to nearly \$20,000 and it is not known if other estate was left elsewhere.

Death in Yunnanfu.

The will was made only a month before the General's death in Yunnanfu, the capital of Yunnan province, in the extreme south-west of China Proper. It is a very brief document and testator refers in it to his illness.

It was known at the time that two of Tang Chi-yao's subordinates were plotting to remove him from power with a view to setting up a new administration under the auspices of the Nationalist Government. Considerable mystery was attached to his death at the time the coup was effected.

His Political Career.

General Tang Chi-yao ruled Yunnan for many years, his period of service being much longer than that of the average tuchun in China. Some years ago, he was temporarily in exile, but he returned to power in a spectacular manner. For a time, he was nominally associated with the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, being one of the seven administrators of the Military (Revolutionary) Govt. in Canton.

Till a few months ago, one of his kinsmen was in arms in a remote part of Yunnan, seeking revenge on those who had overthrown Tang Chi-yao.

General Fan Shek-sang, who came to Canton as a mercenary adventurer and is now a Nationalist General, swore vengeance on Tang Chi-yao because the latter is alleged to have ordered the execution of his father. Fan Shek-sang gave up lucrative positions in Canton and led an army to the Yunnan frontier, but got no further.

THE "HAT SMASHER."

BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE ON SERIOUS CHARGE.

CASE ADJOURNED.

Yesterday afternoon, Mak Yuen, the Chinese who figured in the recent hat-smashing case, and had served a term of imprisonment for refusing to pay compensation, was again before Major C. Willson, O.B.E., at the Central Magistracy, charged on two counts arising out of the possession of alleged seditious documents.

Mr. Hin-shing Lo (instructed by Mr. J. M. Hall) appeared for the defence.

Referring to the charges, Mr. Lo said that the first related to the unlawful possession of 14 pamphlets containing seditious matter, whilst the other charge which was really alternative charged the accused with possession of documents which were calculated or tending to persuade people to refrain from dealing with persons in the course of trade, or to do acts calculated or tending to cause a breach of peace.

Counsel submitted that the Court had no jurisdiction to try the accused on those two charges. He said that he had gone through the translations of the documents carefully, and he would ask his Worshipship to view them in a liberal spirit and not in one of narrow criticism.

Whilst he (counsel) agreed and then went to characterise the Emergency Regulations of 1922 as ultra vires, he said that the state of emergency which had caused the Regulations to come into existence was not present at the time the accused's alleged offence was committed. He said that the Regulations were not good law, and that was due to China for her aspirations towards national unity and independence.

Counsel's contention, as to the documents, counsel said, afternoon.

NEVER ENDING.

British Ships' Yangtze Perils.

FIGHTING AT WANHSIEN.

Unsatisfactory Conditions Due to Civil War.

Perils which British merchant craft on the Upper Yangtze River have to undergo seem never to end. Every day during this last week or so, a ship has been fired at. Now the China Navigation Co.'s "Kintang" has made a second report of being fired at, ostensibly by men on the banks, when at Anping, 121 miles above Ichang.

The attack was answered by the armed guards now carried on these ships. It is understood that the guards are not provided by the British gunboat flotilla on the Yangtze, but are formed by the owners themselves, consisting mostly of Chinese.

Present unsatisfactory conditions are due to the civil war between General Yang Sen, who has been marching up-river, and General Liu Hsiang, who is trying to keep what he holds. There has been considerable fighting at Wanhsien, which is above Ichang, but the situation is obscure, says a British Naval wireless despatch. Further, it is said that the anti-Japanese boycott there is taking a more active turn.

SAILORS' HOME.

EARL JELlicoe's TRIBUTE TO LOCAL CENTRE.

"SPLENDID HOSPITALITY."

Tribute was paid to the Wesleyan Sailors' Home in Hong Kong by Admiral Earl Jellicoe. According to the "Methodist Times" of May 10, the Scout leaders of the three London Districts were invited by Rev. A. J. G. Seaton, on behalf of the Wesleyan Sunday-school Department, last Friday to have a frank talk with church officials on the things that cause difficulty, and he had been successful in persuading Earl Jellicoe to come and preside. It was a rush for the Admiral, but he did not hurry things. He was brisk and efficient, as one would expect. He had been to a Lord Mayoral function at five, and apologised for not being there in Scout uniform. He had taken his uniform to the Mansion House with him and had changed into it, only to find that he had not a Scout's coat in his bag.

That meant walking about those august premises and into the street in his shirt-sleeves, so he changed back into "civies." But no one could doubt his connection with the Scout movement. His familiarity with the left-hand shake would have betrayed him anyhow. He said scouting was close to his heart. That was one reason for his coming. But he also had a great regard for the Wesleyan Church and the work it was doing. That was specially true of that fine Sailors' Home at Hong Kong, the splendid hospitality of which to the men in the Navy he would never forget. After such an experience he would do anything he could to further the interests of the Church responsible. The object of the Scouts was to leave the world better than we found it. That also was a principle of the Churches, and the more they worked hand in hand the better it was for all parties.

These were not calculated to disturb or tend to disturb the local Government, but the Government of some foreign country. The matter dealt with in the documents was one outside the Colony, and that being so, it was outside the jurisdiction of this Colony. Whether the documents concerned Chiang Kai-shek or Chang Tso-lin or one of the other of the military leaders of China, they were nevertheless not seditious at all, according to British law.

Counsel referred to a Home authority in support of his point, and then went to characterise the Emergency Regulations of 1922 as ultra vires for the reason that the state of emergency which had caused the Regulations to come into existence was not present at the time the accused's alleged offence was committed. He said that the Regulations were not good law, and that was due to China for her aspirations towards national unity and independence.

Counsel's contention, as to the documents, counsel said, afternoon.

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The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th June to 4th July, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
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Hong Kong, 29th May, 1928.

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at their Sales Room, Duddell Street,

- 11 Pieces Leather
- 1 Package Boot Protectors
- 9 Casks V.M. Zinc Sheets
- 11 Pieces Overhoes
- 1 Bundle Yellow Metal Sheets
- 2 Cases Clocks
- 2 Cases Alarm Clocks
- 3 Cases Thermos Flasks
- 2 Cases Flask Refills
- 34 Cases Medicine (Cough Remedy, Pain Balm and Colic & Diarrhoea Remedy).
- 1 Coil Manila Rope
- 7 Cases Eau de Cologne
- 3 Cases Needles.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

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Hong Kong, June 9, 1928.

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Man Street.

AIR LINERS.**ATLANTIC PASSAGE QUICKENED
BY LINKING-UP.****RECENT STEP.**

A revolutionary step in world communications has been taken by the Canadian Pacific Railway, who inaugurated, on May 5, the first part of a vast international air line.

This is the first time in history that a railway or steamship company has made a serious effort to counter the growing fear of aerial competition. The C.P.R. thus became the only line in the world to control liners, railway trains, and aeroplanes working in close conjunction.

As soon as the North Atlantic liners reach Rimouski, a point on the southern shore of the St. Lawrence, where the pilot comes on board, over 200 miles North from Quebec, aeroplanes will be waiting to rush merchandise, money, valuables, and urgent mails to Quebec City. After a short stop the aeroplanes will continue another 500 miles to Montreal, Ottawa, and Toronto.

A liner requires over seven hours to complete the journey down the St. Lawrence, and after Customs delay the mail takes a night to travel from Quebec City to Montreal, another night to Toronto, and several hours to Ottawa. This gives some idea of the enormous saving of time. The whole journey by air from Rimouski to Toronto, at an average speed of 100 miles an hour, could thus be made while the liner was on its journey to the landing-stage at Quebec City.

The journey by air will be one of the most picturesque in the world. The route follows the St. Lawrence River from the wide reach near Rimouski to the narrower reaches south of Quebec City, where great forests can be seen on either side. The Laurentides, Quebec Bridge, Three Rivers, Joliette and Sorel are some of the places over which the aeroplane will pass. From Ottawa the route will be over Perth, Peterborough, and the North Shore of Lake Ontario to Toronto.

No Passengers at First. The "Morning Post" understands that passengers were not carried at first, but if the scheme proves successful this will soon follow.

It is not difficult to imagine what enormous possibilities this first step opens up. Air experts are wondering whether a like scheme will not be started on the Pacific coast, and whether passengers due to sail at Southampton on the company's ships will not be able to travel by special boat aeroplanes, instead of boat trains in the near future.

Canadian aviation has increased enormously during the last few months. Letters and parcels that took five weeks to come down from Murray Bay to Quebec by sleigh are now delivered twice a week within 24 hours of posting, and whole regions, hitherto unexplored, are now being discovered for the first time by air.

There are seven important lines in the United States, including one from the coast to coast, along the route of which great searchlights are installed for night flying every four or five miles.

WATER SUPPLY.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on June 1, 1928.—
CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1927	1928
Tytam	2,103.24	1,870.55
Tytam Byewash	354.80	354.80
Tytam Intermediate	18.52	22.37
Tytam Tuk	1,410.00	1,171.15
Wong Nei Chung	26.24	30.84
Pokfulum	58.78	68.00

Total 2,103.24 1,870.55
Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of May.

	1927	1928
Consumption	255.70	233.30
Estimated population 411,920	422.240	
Consumption per head	23.1	17.8
per day		
Constant Supply in all Rider Main Districts during May, 1927.		
Intermittent supply in all Rider Main Districts during May, 1928.		

**KOWLOON WATER WORKS
LEVEL.**

	1927	1928
Kowloon Reservoir	7	0' 1" B
Shek Lai Pui Reservoir	7	0' 9" B
Reception Reservoir	—	—
Storage of millions and decimals of gallons		

	1927	1928
Kowloon Reservoir	352.50	351.43
Shek Lai Pui Reservoir	71.50	104.02
Reception Reservoir	—	83.15

Total 424.00 455.45
Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of May.

	1927	1928
Consumption	87.08	107.15
Estimated population 150,240	165.280	
Consumption per head	17.5	20.9
per day		

Full Supply in all districts during May 1927 and 1928.

The Government Analyst's reports show that the quality of the water is satisfactory.

Total rainfall to May 31, 1927, 41.77

May 31, 1928, 83.15.

AN ADVENTURE.**REV. L. C. OSBORN BACK IN
TIENTSIN.****ENFORCED STAY IN KAICHOW.**

The Rev. L. C. Osborn is glad to be back from his enforced stay at Kaichow, Chihli, and so is his wife and their many friends. He joined his waiting wife at 17, Mimosa Court, Tientsin, coming by way of Shanghai and Tsingtao.

It will be remembered that Mr. Osborn, an American missionary, had been taken by the Kuominchun at Puchow, Shantung, and was made to drive to headquarters at Kaichow, Chihli, on the same day, April 13. He was detained at Kaichow till May 1, when he was released. He was held apparently out of suspicion that he was a spy, but was not allowed to see the commander in order to give an account of himself. It seems clear that the untiring efforts put forth by the American authorities in Tientsin and in Peking brought about Mr. Osborn's release, although he himself was not informed at the time that the military had been ordered to release him. As far as was known to him, he was set at liberty on a written guarantee signed by a few Chinese friends, that he was "not dangerous," a correspondent informs the "Peking and Tientsin Times."

Although a prisoner, he was treated well, given two meals a day from the Chinese officers' kitchen, and slept on a Chinese wooden bed with only a thin straw mat over the wooden slats. As can be imagined, with no change of clothing, and crowded conditions in a church balcony for a home, together with many military men, Mr. Osborn did not remain entirely free from the usual unwelcome small inhabitants of crowded quarters in China. A Chinese Christian church worker brought him milk from the cows left at Kaichow by the missionaries who had evacuated that station early this year.

The argument often advanced against foreigners leaving the interior at the wish of our governmental authorities received a blow when an officer told Mr. Osborn, "Why are you here; do you not know that all foreigners were ordered home last year?" Again on another occasion an influential person of high rank in the Kuominchun told Mr. Osborn, "You foreigners ran away last year as though we would kill you as a pack of dogs."

Motors 20 Miles Across Country. Without any pass or permit (he had left his American passport at Chaocheng, Shantung, his mission station) Mr. Osborn set out with his Ford car to make the cross-country trip from Kaichow to Kailung, which he covered in two days, stopping overnight at Tungminghsien, a city just across the Yellow River south of Kaichow. The entire trip was made without incident. He had a warm welcome from the Christians at Tungminghsien, and passing Lanfeng, Honan, he arrived safely in Kailung, where he was kindly received by his American friend, the Rev. E. P. Ashcraft of the Free Methodist Mission there.

Mr. Osborn negotiated a passport at the Foreign Office, which he procured upon payment of \$7, and went by rail via Hsuehchow to Shanghai; at Hsuehchow he had a 72 hours wait, but finally got away to Shanghai.

The Rev. Osborn believes he has had an invaluable experience, and he sees a new day dawn for China. Many hopeful signs there are, and some signs of this he saw in road building and improvements in cities. Many of the officers he met he found to be men of clean habits and drunkenness was absent. There is an alertness among leaders that speaks for progress. He believes the new day is fraught with great possibilities for both good and evil. The things for which missionaries have stood are made slogans, such as "Down with Superstition," "Down with Pride," etc. However, he sees two dangers:

One, in the measures used, which are iconoclastic (temples are cleared of idols without any reference to the feelings of the average countryman), and last in the doing away of superstition, all religion, true or false, may go by the board.

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TOWER BRIDGE COSTS.

Last year the bascules of the Tower Bridge were raised for the passage of vessels on 5,372 occasions, the average daily number being fourteen. Land traffic was suspended on these occasions for periods ranging from two to twenty minutes.

The cost of maintaining the Tower Bridge, and its approaches for the year was \$25,612, and was met out of the funds of the Bridge House Estates Committee of the Corporation.

U.S. FILM CZAR.**THE QUOTA WILL NOT BE
CHANGED.****FRANCE'S SET-BACK.**

Paris.—Mr. William Hays, the American film czar, who came post-haste to Paris expressly to force the hand of the French Government to relax their film quota regulations, has received what amounts to a point-blank refusal to make any substantial changes in the existing position.

The French Government, by administrative decree, has decided that not more than 40 per cent. of foreign, chiefly American, films shall be shown in France, leaving 60 per cent. to the home industry. The French Government in this respect has merely followed the action of the British and German Governments.

A Board of Film Censors was set up at the same time to examine and pass judgment upon foreign films which were intended to be shown in France. The French film market has hitherto been swamped by the American film producers.

Pressure That Failed. Mr. Hays had a long conversation with M. Herriot, the Minister of Public Instruction, in which he put the American film producers' side of the question and brought all possible pressure to bear.

He pointed out that one great objection to the decree was that so much money might be expended by film producers in trade shows which would give no return if the films were above the quota. The French Government's reply to this has always been that the foreign film agents are aware of the number of films to which they have a right and they have only to cut down their trade shows in consequence.

Film Board to Report. M. Herriot left the matter by stating that the French Film Board, which consists of 35 film producers and Government officials, would meet and report to him their suggestions for the enforcement of the Government decree. This report M. Herriot will

probably out of courtesy communicate to Mr. Hays. Mr. Hays was credited with the statement that when he had "finished with the French" he would go over to England to "clean up" the situation there in the same manner.

Information here, however, is to the effect that in view of the small progress he has made in Paris Mr. Hays intends to go to Berlin before tackling London.

**LIKE HER MOTHER.**

Like her mother this little maid needs medicine at times, but not the same medicine, because that which is suitable for adults is too strong for small children.

It is to meet this want of a suitable medicine for the very young that Baby's Own Tablets have been specially devised. Good to look at and pleasant in taste, these Tablets take the place of Castor Oil and those nauseating draughts and powders which are a terror to childhood. The children like Baby's Own Tablets, and they are a wonderful help to mothers because of their prompt efficacy in correcting infantile indigestion, constipation, colic, wind, in checking diarrhoea and allaying the pains of teething. They likewise cool feverishness, ease croup and colds, expel worms.

Your chemist sells Baby's Own Tablets, or post free, 50 cents per vial, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60, Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

\$1,000,000 FILM.**"SUNRISE" TO BE SHOWN AT
QUEENS.****COMING NEXT WEEK.**

A film without any parallel in screen history is "Sunrise," which comes to the Queen's Theatre on Tuesday next for a run of five days. Produced regardless of expense, "Sunrise" is said to have absorbed \$1,000,000 in the making. Mr. Murnau, who made it, built some remarkable sets, notably one of a city market place, costing \$200,000, and another of a railway station; but the strength of "Sunrise" is in its drama. According to the "Evening Standard," which hails the picture as the finest yet produced, Murnau uses his players more as puppets than as people. He conquers one, however, by his single-mindedness and artistic coherence. The story itself is just that of a countryman and a woman of the city who tempt him to murder his wife. Although the film is German in spirit there is a happy ending—hence the title. The enchanting little star of "7th Heaven," Janet Gaynor is the heroine, George O'Brien the husband, and Margaret Livingston the Woman. The photography, by the English cameraman, Charles Rosher, is superb.

A Film That Cost \$1,000,000

Greater Than "7th Heaven."

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CARTETS
CUBE BLOCK CHOCOLATE**

Four kinds of chocolate in a new form and a new packing! Dainty blocks in 16 dainty cubes!—and the Cartet which slips handily into bag or pocket! Buy a Cartet to-day.

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Delicious plain chocolate, mixed with juicy raisins and crisp almonds!

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Milk chocolate, made even more delightful with fruity mints and choicest almonds!

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Milk Chocolate
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M/V "GREYSTOKE CASTLE" Sails on or about 28th June.

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REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE
TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO
GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK
SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.
REDUCED PASSAGE RATES.

BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE \$72.10.0
LONDON \$80.0.0

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARDS FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI.
From Hong Kong.

M/V "ESQUILINO" Sails hence on or about 21st June.
M/V "ROMOLO" Sails hence on or about 19th July.

HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.
From Hong Kong.

M/V "VIMINALE" Sails hence on or about 26th June.
M/V "ESQUILINO" Sails hence on or about 24th July.

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\$120, \$112, \$110, \$102, \$83, via San Francisco.
\$5440, \$5420, via Japan and Seattle.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.

KOREA MARU (Calls at Keelung) .. Tuesday, 26th June.

SHINYO MARU Tuesday, 10th July.

LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM via

Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez.

KITANO MARU Saturday, 16th June.

HARUNA MARU Saturday, 30th June.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

TANGO MARU Wednesday, 26th June.

AKI MARU Wednesday, 25th July.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang, & Colombo.

GENOA MARU Wednesday, 27th June.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles.

Mexico & Panama.

GINYO MARU Thursday, 12th July.

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.

KAMAKURA MARU Tuesday, 17th July.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

KUMA MARU Thursday, 14th June.

ASUKA MARU Saturday, 16th June.

LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Geneva, Marseilles.

DURBAN MARU Tuesday, 10th July.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

NAGATO MARU Monday, 18th June.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

AKI MARU Friday, 22nd June.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

DELAGO MARU Saturday, 16th June.

SEIYO MARU (Mojil direct) Wednesday, 20th June.

BINGO MARU Thursday, 21st June.

†Cargo only.

Subject to alteration without notice.

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O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Via Singapore

ALTAI MARU Wednesday, 11th July.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES—Via Saigon, Singapore,

Colombo, Durban & Cape Town.

MANILA MARU Saturday, 30th June.

BOMBAY—Via Singapore and Colombo.

TACOMA MARU Saturday, 22nd June.

INDUS MARU Thursday, 5th July.

DURBAN, DELAGO BAY, BEIRA, DAR-ES-SALAAM, ZANZIBAR AND

MOZAMBIQUE—Via Singapore and Colombo.

PANAMA MARU Sunday, 8th July.

CALCUTTA—Via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.

SHUNTO MARU Thursday, 5th July.

SEATTLE MARU Wednesday, 26th July.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER—Via Shanghai and

Japan ports.

ARIZONA MARU Monday, 11th June.

BANGKOK—Via Saigon.

KOHO MARU Monday, 18th June.

RAIPHONG—Via HONGKONG & PAKHO.

NEW YORK—Via Japan ports, San Francisco & Panama.

HAWANA MARU End of June.

JAPAN PORTS.

BORNEO MARU Sunday, 10th June.

SEATTLE MARU Sunday, 24th June.

BATAVIA MARU Saturday, 7th July.

KEELUNG—Via SWATOW & AMOY.

HOZAN MARU Sunday, 17th June noon.

TAKAO—Via SWATOW & AMOY.

KOHO MARU Thursday, 28th June noon.

TAKAO & KEELUNG.

BATAVIA MARU Saturday, 7th July.

For further particulars please apply to—OSAKA SHOSUN KAISHA.

M. TAKEUCHI, Manager.

Tel. Central No. 4088, 4089, 4090.



SHIPPING SECTION.

ANOTHER PIRACY.

ONE MORE DASTARDLY
ATTACK ON A JUNK.

CREW HELD TO RANSOM.

Pirates have raided yet another cargo junk plying between Hong Kong and Kowloon, and the master of the craft with the entire crew of 12, including the master's two nieces, are being held for ransom. The junk left Hong Kong on Friday and anchored for the night at Sheung-ma-kok for the night. The pirates came along about midnight. They captured the junk in the usual way and sailed it to Pak-shu village in Heungshan where the victims were taken ashore. The master's wife was the only person the pirates released, and she was sent to Hong Kong to raise \$1,000 for the ransom of her husband. At the time it was seized by the pirates, the junk had on board a cargo of stones.

PASSING OF THE FIRST ROTORSHIP.

The pioneer rotorship "Baden-Baden," which, when she came out as the "Buckau," created a great sensation and was considered by many people to mark a new era in navigation, has been sold in Philadelphia, and is to be converted into an auxiliary schooner of more normal type to run an inter-island passenger and cargo service in the Caribbean. The rotors are to be unshipped altogether and to be replaced by sails; the existing auxiliary engine is to be replaced by a smaller one, and it is anticipated that at the price which she has fetched she will pay quite well with 600 tons of cargo and a handful of the usual passengers among the islands.

So finishes the first chapter of a great experiment, and while it certainly was disappointing from almost every point of view, it must not be considered that the system is entirely dead. There are still many things to be gone into with more suitable material, and sailormen and shipping men all the world over are now looking at the problem from a very different and far more reasonable standpoint.

Good But Uneconomic Results.

Built as a three-masted schooner in Germany in 1919, the owners of the "Buckau" became keenly interested in Herr Anton Flettner's invention, and agreed to transform her. Two rotor towers, 50 feet high by 9 feet in diameter, were fitted on her deck. She was given a 200 horse-power Diesel engine to drive her screw, and another 45 horse-power engine for the rotors. It must be remembered that she was an experimental ship, and that pioneers must be forgiven a good many mistakes and errors in design, but this installation of quite a powerful motor for the rotor towers is undoubtedly one of them. If an independent engine is necessary, which is more than doubtful, one of 24 horse-power at the most would be amply sufficient for the purpose, without any loss of speed when she was under rotor power, and naturally minor mistakes like this added up considerably in effecting her economy.

Her first charter was with a cargo of pit props from Danzig to Leith and back, and both light and with a considerable cargo on deck and below hatches she proved herself an excellent sea boat and handled wonderfully well, while her rotors took her within two points of the wind without difficulty. But her economy was poor, compared either with a full powered steamer or motorship, or with a sailing vessel, and it is economy that counts these days.

Across the Atlantic.

In 1926 the company that owned the "Buckau" and several other small craft of more normal design got into financial difficulties, and the inventor bought back the ship at 12,000 marks less than she stood on the company's books. It is most unjust to blame the rotorship for the particular company's troubles, as was so often done at the time; she was only one unit of their fleet.

Flettner rechristened her "Baden-Baden" after his birthplace, and sent her across the Atlantic with a cargo from Hamburg to New York. It was an excellent advertisement, and a newspaper correspondent on board kept her in wireless touch with shore the whole way across, although the vertical steel rotor owners made this very difficult. During this voyage the rotor had proved excellent, both for helping the screw and for steadying her, in addition to considerable stretches of the passage without screw help, but sails would have "done just as

"KOCHOW" WRECK.

A BODY PICKED UP OFF
WANGMOON.

SURVIVORS REPATRIATED.

The Chuen Lee S.S. Co., owners of the ill-fated British river steamboat "Kochow," informed the "China Mail" to-day that one body had been recovered in the vicinity of the wreck, off Wangmoon.

A steam-launch and some workmen are being sent up this evening to retrieve what they can from the wreck. The Woo Hing salvage syndicate is continuing investigations.

Captain David Morgan and the other two British officers of the "Kochow" are remaining on H.M.S. "Seamew," which has been standing by.

Free Passages.
The Kongmoon steamboat "San Ning" brought down a number of survivors yesterday. As statistics are incomplete, the loss of life cannot yet be ascertained definitely.

Forty-five refugees were assisted in being repatriated by the Tung Wah Hospital. All were provided with free passage tickets; adults were paid \$1 each by the Hospital committee and children 50 cents each. They sailed from Hong Kong yesterday by the "Tai Hing" for their original destinations along the West River.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

PROHIBITED ANCHORAGE OFF
CHEUNG CHAU.

The following Notice to Mariners, No. 28 of 1928, dated June 9, has been issued by the Harbour Authorities relative to anchorage off Cheung Chau.

Vessels are prohibited from anchoring in or otherwise obstructing the fairway between the red can buoys moored off the western shore and the high water line (off Cheung Chau).

This fairway is bounded by the parallel lines drawn from these buoys, equidistant from Government Pier.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The P. & O. s.s. "Kashgar" from Hong Kong arrived Marseilles on June 9 at 8 p.m.

The M/V "Agra" (Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.), left Antwerp on May 7, and is due here on or about June 16.

The Ben Line s.s. "Bendorn" from Middlesbrough, Antwerp, London, Straits and Philippines is due to arrive here on June 16.

The M/V "Delhi" (Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.), left Hamburg on May 13, and is due here on or about June 17.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICES.

Consignees of Cargo ex s.s. "City of Tokio" are reminded to take delivery of their goods which will be subject to rent after June 15.

Consignees of Cargo ex M.V. "Forresbank" are reminded to take delivery of their goods which will be subject to rent after June 15.

Consignees of Cargo ex M.V. "Slam" are reminded to take delivery of their goods which will be subject to rent after June 18.

much. She was exhibited at the Sestri-Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, and Herr Flettner gave a number of very interesting demonstrations, as well as some most informative lectures. He attempted to sell her to the United States as a rotorship, but this attempt failed, and she has been laid up in Philadelphia since September, 1926.

Unfair Comparison.

So the pioneer rotorship must be written down as a failure, but this has not yet been taken to condemn the whole system. The Sloman rotorship "Barbara" is still on the fruit service from Hamburg to the Mediterranean in competition with two steamers of precisely similar hull design. Her owners have not seen fit to publish full details of this competitive running, although the shipping world in general would be very glad to get them. But it is now realised that the rotor is not essentially a prime mover for the most modern ships; it is a substitute for sails, and must stand in comparison with them only.

To compare a rotorship with a full-powered steamer or Diesel-engine vessel is useless and unfair, and attempts to do it have resulted in the wholesale condemnation of the new system. Herr Flettner is only one of the many inventors who have to echo the old prayer to be defended from his friends. "The Journal of Commerce."

FOUND DEAD.

SUDDEN DEATH OF
M. M. D. KERR.

OF S.S. "KWANG-LEE."

The death took place, on June 6 at about 7 o'clock, on board the C.M.S. "Kwanglee," of a very popular and old merchant marine officer, Mr. Malcolm Daniel Kerr. Mr. Kerr, who was chief engineer of the "Kwanglee" had not been feeling at all well for the past few days, and at about 6.30 a.m. retired to his cabin to rest. About an hour afterward he was found dead on the couch in his cabin.

The medical officer, Dr. Wall, and the coroner, Mr. I. T. Morris, were called and, after evidence of identification had been given by Capt. Tolleson, the inquest was adjourned.

The deceased officer, who was 61 years of age, was born at Lochranza, Arran, Scotland, and served his apprenticeship with Messrs. Rankin & Blackmore, Greenock, from 1896 to 1906. Upon the completion of his service with that firm, he immediately joined the China Navigation Co. and served on various ships, eventually attaining the position of chief engineer. In 1916, Mr. Kerr obtained leave to join the army and was gazetted 2nd Lieut., and saw service in Mesopotamia with the Inland Water Transport. After demobilisation he rejoined the C.N. Co. in January 1920, and in October 1922, resigned his position with the Co. Deceased then paid a visit to Calcutta to visit his brother, who was Superintendent Engineer of the B.I.S.N. Co., and upon returning to China in 1923 accepted a position with the Shanghai Dock Co., but did not remain long with them for, in the same year, he joined the China Merchants Steamship Co., in whose service he was at the time of his death.

Mr. Kerr was unmarried, and it is believed that there are two sisters living in Rermill, Arran, while his brother who was residing at Calcutta pre-deceased him.

Before Commander J. B. Newell, D.S.O., R.N., at the Marine Court yesterday, Mr. A. F. V. Overstreet, of the dredger "Hankow," Zang Cheng-teng, coxswain of the Netherlands Harbour Works launch "Dirk," and Chan Man-fat, coxswain of the same Company's launch "Otto" were charged with using their steam whistles for purposes other than navigation. The first two defendants pleaded "guilty" whilst the third said that he used the whistle on the instruction of his master. It was ascertained that the whistles were blown as a farewell to a colleague of the Harbour Works who was leaving for home. The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$5 each.

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S.S. "WEST HENSHAW" July 14

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R.M.S. "EMPRESS OF CANADA"

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WED. 20th MON. 18th

Regular Service of Fast, High Class River Steamers Having Good Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms and Saloon. The s.s. "Tai Hing" is fitted with Wireless.

These vessels leave Hong Kong for Wuchow (via Samahai, Shihung, Takling & Dosing) and return to Hong Kong (via same Ports) every 5 or 6 days.

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BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

S.S. "CITY OF NEWCASTLE" via Suez Canal 12th June.

S.S. "CITY OF OSAKA" via Suez Canal 13th July.

S.S. "CITY OF EVANSVILLE" via Suez Canal 10th August.

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ANDREW WEIR & CO.

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S.S. "TINHOW" 7th August.

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STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,
WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA,
AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND AND
QUEENSLAND PORTS, AND RED SEA, EGYPT,
CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE
PORTS, EUROPE, &c.

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S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong About	Destination
RANFURA	16,801	23rd June	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
MINZAPORE	6,715	26th June	Straits & Bombay.
NOVARA	6,989	30th June	Marseilles, London, Antwerp, Hull, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
*KHYBER	9,114	7th July	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull.
RAWALPINDI	16,619	21st July	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
*NANKIN	7,058	28th July	Miles, L'don, A'werp, R'dam & H'burg
*KASHMIR	8,986	4th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
*KIDDERPORE	5,334	14th Aug.	Straits & Bombay.
RANPURA	16,668	18th Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
NALDERA	16,088	1st Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
*KALYAN	9,144	15th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.

*Cargo only.

*Calls Casablanca.

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TILAWA	10,005	25th June	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
TAKADA	8,949	5th July	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.

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ARAFURA	6,000	3rd Aug.	Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney &
TANDA	6,950	31st Aug.	Melbourne.

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SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

TALAMBA	8,018	19th June	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
RAWALPINDI	16,619	22nd June	Shanghai, Tsingtao, Wei Hai Wei, Kobe & Yokohama.
*NELLORE	8,853	3rd July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
KASHMIR	8,986	6th July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
ARAFURA	6,000	10th July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
*KIDDERPORE	5,334	14th July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
RAJPUTANA	16,668	20th July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
KALYAN	9,144	3rd Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
TANDA	6,950	7th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
NALDERA	16,088	17th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
KASHGAR	9,008	31st Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

*Cargo only.

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S.S. "CITY OF NEWCASTLE"	Via Suez Canal	12th June.
S.S. "HELENUS"	Via Suez Canal	20th June.
S.S. "CITY OF OSAKA"	Via Suez Canal	13th July.
S.S. "DARDANUS"	Via Suez Canal	27th July.
S.S. "CITY OF EVANSVILLE"	Via Suez Canal	10th Aug.
S.S. "LYCAON"	Via Suez Canal	24th Aug.

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can be obtained as soon as the goods
are landed.

No claims will be admitted after
the goods have left the Godowns,
and all goods remaining undelivered
after the 18th June, 1928, at
4 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged
goods are to be left in the Godown,
where they will be examined by
Messrs. Anderson & Ash on the
16th June, 1928, at 10 a.m.

All claims against the vessel
must be presented to the Under-
signed before the 21st June,
1928, or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be
effected.

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Agents.

Hong Kong, 11th June, 1928.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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From EUROPE.

THE Steamship

"CITY OF TOKIO"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo
by her are informed that all goods
are being landed at their risk into
the hazardous and/or extra-haz-
ardous Godowns of Holt's Wharf,
whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after
the Goods have left the Godowns,
and all Goods remaining undelivered
after 15th June, 1928, will
be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer
must be presented to the Under-
signed on or before 22nd June,
1928, or they will not be recogniz-
ed.

All broken, chafed and damaged
Goods are to be left in the Godowns,
where they will be examined on any
Tuesdays or Fridays, between the
hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, with-
in the Free Storage period of One
Week.

No Fire Insurance has been
effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by

THE BANK LINE LTD.

General Agents.

Hong Kong, 9th June, 1928.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

A. & O. LINE.

From U.S.A.

THE Motor Vessel

"FORRESBANK"

having arrived, Consignees of
Cargo by her are informed that all
goods are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or
extra-hazardous Godowns of The
Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf &
Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery
may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after
the Goods have left the Godowns
and all Goods remaining undeliver-
ed after 15th June, 1928, will be
subject to rent.

All Claims against the Vessel
must be presented to the Under-
signed on or before 22nd June, 1928,
or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged
goods are to be left in the Godowns,
where they will be examined on
Friday, 15th June, 1928, at 10 a.m.
No Fire Insurance has been
effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
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THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents.

Hong Kong, 9th June, 1928.

The managing board of the

Curacao Oil Company announces
that two Dutchmen have been
killed, seven persons, including
five natives, have been injured,
and one Dutchman and two na-
tives are missing, following an
explosion which occurred on the
Dutch tanker Chepita at Willem-
stad (Curacao).

SHIPBUILDING.

BEFORE, DURING AND SINCE
THE WAR.

FLUCTUATION OF OUTPUT.

In an exhaustive survey of the
metal industries by the Committee
on Industry and Trade, which is
published recently, the committee
described the British shipbuilding
industry and its relation to the
shipbuilding industries of other
countries from the advent of the
mechanically-propelled iron vessel
to the end of last year, says "The
Journal of Commerce."

The first section sketches the
history of the industry during the
second half of the nineteenth cen-
tury. It begins by pointing out
that the British shipbuilding in-
dustry held by no means a pre-
dominant position in the building
of wooden sailing vessels in the
middle of the century. On the in-
troduction of the mechanically-pro-
pelled iron vessel, however, the
United Kingdom at once became by
far the greatest builder of them,
as ships came to be built of a raw
material exceptionally easily avail-
able in Great Britain instead of one
of which other countries had a
more plentiful supply. The section
proceeds to trace the constant im-
provements which were made in
size, carrying capacity, speed,
economy of working, &c., and
shows that in all these develop-
ments the lead was taken and,
upon the whole, kept by the ship-
building industry of the United
Kingdom.

Recovery From Slump.

In the following section the
position of the industry in the
years immediately prior to the
war, i.e., 1909 to 1913, is discus-
ed in more detail. After giving
some details of the size and im-
portance of the industry and de-
scribing its organization and system
of marketing, this section proceeds
to explain how the industry is one
peculiarly liable to wide fluctua-
tions of output. In this connec-
tion particulars of production,
capacity, demand and price are
given, and the course of employ-
ment is traced. It is pointed out
that in the period in question the
shipbuilding industry, having re-
covered from a serious slump, was
enjoying a period of prosperity,
and though the industry was being
developed in other countries, the
United Kingdom still launched
about three-fifths of the total ton-
nage of the world. Practically the
whole of the construction for Brit-
ish owners was in the hands of
British builders who, in addition,
were building rather more than a
quarter of all the vessels built for
foreign owners. In addition, the
British industry was receiving
numerous orders for warship con-
struction.

The war period is then touched
upon, and it is pointed out that,
during the war, the tonnage owned
in the United Kingdom fell by
14 per cent. The shipbuilding
capacity of the country was in-
creased during the war period, but
the increase was small when com-
pared with the enormous expansion
in the launching capacity of the
United States.

The position of shipbuilding
since the war is then dealt with
in considerable detail. It is point-
ed out that shipbuilding remain-
ed as it had been prior to the war
one of the great British manu-
facturing industries, and that no im-
portant or lasting change in the
organization of the industry as
compared with the pre-war occur-
red. On the subject of stand-
ardization, the committee state
there would appear to be no rea-
son why standardization in design
should not be extended along the
lines hitherto tried in so far as the
differing requirements of vessels
engaged on different varieties of
trade render this practicable. The
somewhat exceptional position of
shipbuilding in regard to indus-
trial research is explained, and it
is stated that the importance of
scientific investigation into struc-
tural design cannot be over-esti-
mated.

Lowest in Thirty Years.

The chapter proceeds to point
out that the tendency to wide fluc-
tuations of output remained as
marked as it was before the war.
The figures show that, after two
years of very heavy launchings in
1920 and 1921, four years of al-
most continual depression ensued,
during which the launchings in
two individual years, 1923 and
1926, fell to the lowest figure
known for thirty years. The in-
fluence of demand and price upon this
state of affairs is discussed. Refer-
ence is also made to the in-
fluence upon the situation of the

amount of tonnage laid up during
the period. It is further pointed
out that, as a consequence of the
Washington Treaty for the limita-
tion of naval armament, warship
construction in private yards in the
United Kingdom has been relative-
ly negligible in the post-war period.
The effect of the depression upon
employment and wages is traced.
In connection with employment, a
description is given of the diffi-
culties known as the demarcation
problem, and certain suggested
solutions are mentioned.

The chapter then discusses the
possibility of changes in demand
affecting the shipbuilding indus-
try, and details are given of the
growth in recent years of oil-burn-
ing and of the development of the
motorship, with the consequent fall
in the proportion of vessels burn-
ing coal. Turning to the British
share of world output, the
chapter indicates that this
was about 35 per cent. in the years
1920 and 1921, and about
47 per cent. in the period
1922 to 1926. The falling off from
the average of the period 1909 to
1913 (60 per cent.), it is pointed
out, was due partly to a decrease
in the average annual launchings
in the United Kingdom, and partly
to an increase in the average an-
nual launchings abroad. It is ex-
plained, however, that shipbuilding
abroad followed the same course as
in the United Kingdom, i.e., the
boom which followed immediately
after the war was succeeded by a
prolonged depression. The reduc-
tion in launchings in the United
States from the enormous totals of
1919 and 1920 to less even than the
pre-war figure is described, and the
causes leading to it discussed.

Last Year's Improvement.

The last section refers to the
noticeable improvement which the
British shipbuilding industry ex-
perienced in 1927, during which
year the launchings in the United
Kingdom were substantially higher
than the average for the post-war
period, while the tonnage
launched in the United Kingdom
rose to nearly 54 per cent. of the
tonnage launched in the world. It
is pointed out that, in considering
this improvement, account must be
taken of work postponed in 1926
in consequence of the disturbed in-
dustrial situation. Nevertheless,
over 60 per cent. of the total ton-
nage under construction in the
world at the end of 1927 was in
the United Kingdom.

In conclusion, the chapter points
out that, from the point of view
of international trade, the output
of the industry is carrying power.
Improved types of vessels have al-
ways been displacing as well as
replacing old types. Shipowners,
therefore, rely upon shipbuilders
to provide the most efficient carry-
ing power at the minimum of cost,
and the future of the industry de-
pends to a great extent upon the
degree to which shipbuilders con-
tinue to supply progressively more
efficient carrying power.

PASSENGER LIST.

ARRIVALS.

Passengers arrived at Hong

Kong by the "President Madison"

from Manila on June 11 were:—

Mr. W. W. Baer, Mr. M. Dandam,

Mrs. L. Dodge, Mr. W. T. Goodwin,

Mr. and Mrs. L. Martinband, Mr.

A. L. Ryan, Mr. Julian Silverio.

Mr. W. A. Souter has been ap-
pointed as a representative on the
Parliamentary Committee of the
Chamber of Shipping by the North
of England Steamship Owners' As-
sociation in succession to the late
Alderman Robert Mason.



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Pres. Jefferson July 17th
Pres. Lincoln July 31st

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Pres. Hayes June 17th 8 a.m.
Pres. Folk July 1st 8 a.m.
Pres. Adams July 15th 8 a.m.

Pres. Garfield July 25th 8 a.m.
Pres. McKinley July 3rd 6 p.m.
Pres. Monroe Aug. 26th 8 a.m.

To Manila

Pres. Hayes June 17th 8 a.m.
Pres. Jackson June 19th 6 p.m.
Pres. Taft June 23rd 6 p.m.

Pres. Polk July 1st 8 a.m.
Pres. McKinley July 3rd 6 p.m.
Pres. Jefferson July 7th 6 p.m.

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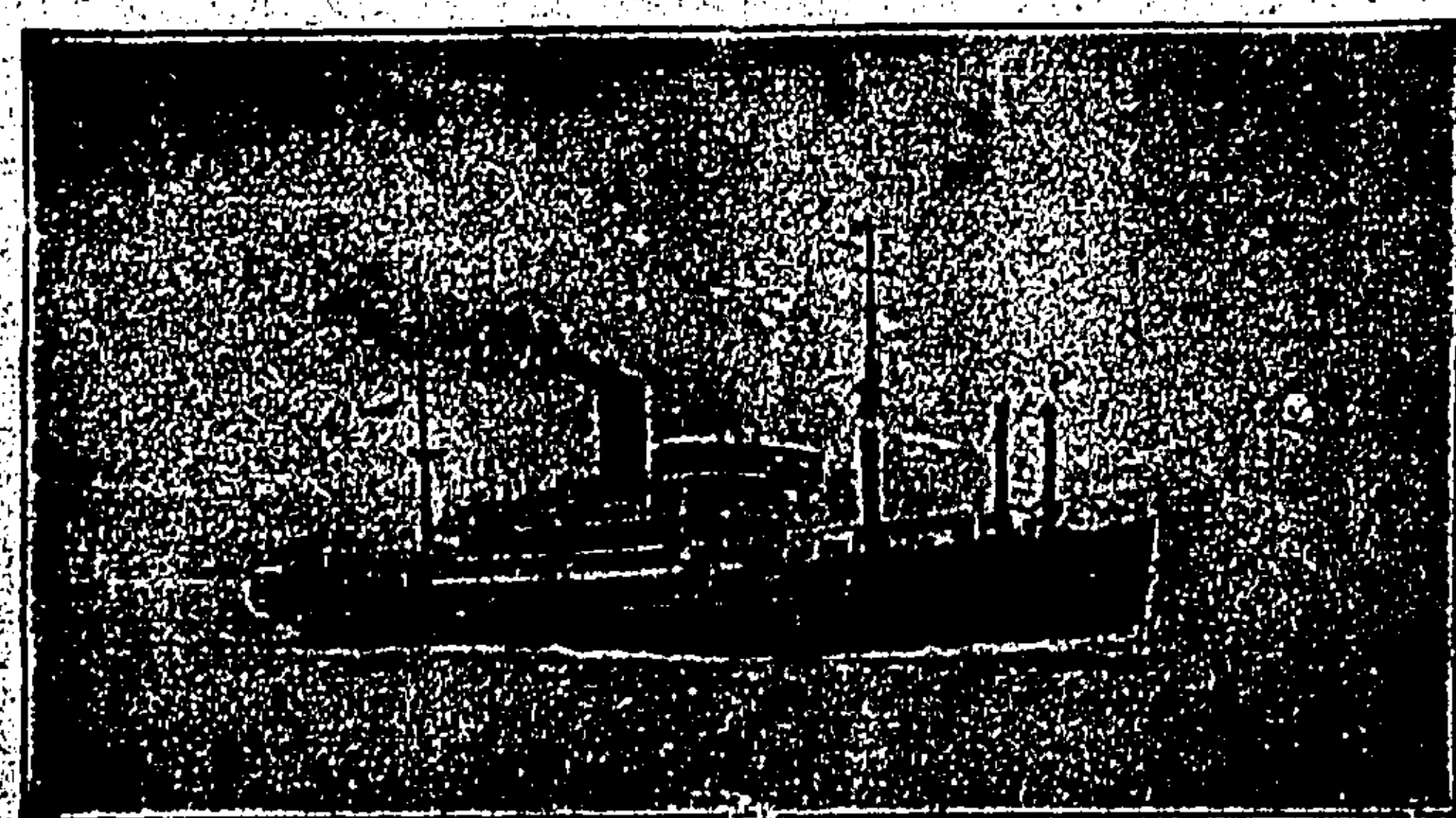
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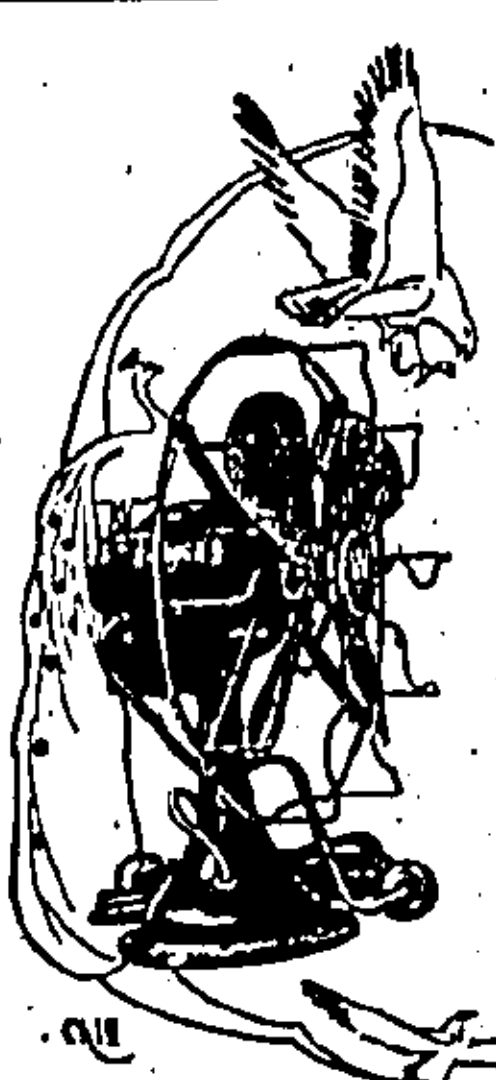
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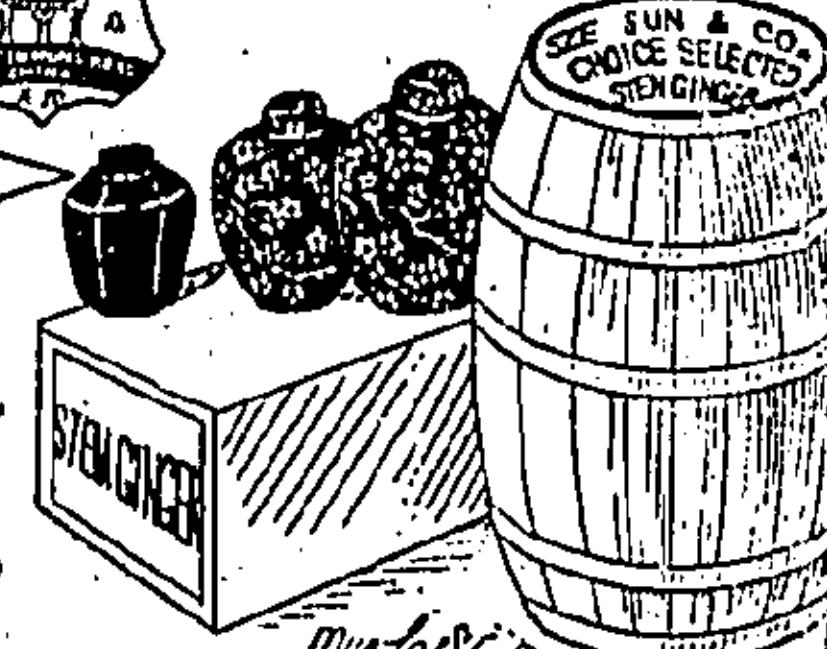
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DEATHS.

COE.—On June 4, in Shanghai,
Douglas Wilmer Coe, Jr., aged
nine years, dearly beloved son of
Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs.
Douglas W. Coe.

DENEGRI.—On June 5, in Shang-
hai, suddenly, Angelo Pietro
Denegri, aged 69 years.

Hong Kong, Tuesday, June 12, 1928.

DOES FOOLHARDINESS PAY?

Foolhardiness is not incurable but it seems to have become a chronic complaint among the authorities in North China. At the very outset of the Nationalist regime in Peking, the Kuomintang flouts the rudimentary practices of honourable warfare and, whether by coincidence or not, Chiang Kai-shek resigns his post as commander-in-chief. In spite of the mixed motives and inconsistency which he has shown all along, Chiang Kai-shek seems to have been a wise man this time. He appears to recognise the utter impossibility of concerning warlords to Nationalism. In fact, it can be said that instead of Nationalism absorbing warlordism in its extension northward, Nationalism has been absorbed by warlordism. When Chiang Kai-shek returned to the head of the Nationalist Expedition some months ago, it was said that he was prompted by a desire to make his bride, formerly Miss Mei-ling Sung, the first lady of the land in a united China. (This guess is now proved to be wrong. Unless Chiang Kai-shek's resignation is a piece of political camouflage, or a threat to recalcitrant colleagues, he must be actuated by more direct motives. He is likely to have spent many sleepless nights

wrestling with the Japanese problem in Shantung, since the imbrolio had barred his last march to Peking. With Feng Yu-hsiang, the "Christian General," determined to go out of bounds for his own benefit, Chiang Kai-shek recognises the futility of carrying on.

It has been said in these columns before that if Feng Yu-hsiang did anything good in his career, he did it before he turned Nationalist. He talked glibly of the Bible once. He now talks volubly about the precepts of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen. We have it from a Nationalist authority that it was the "Christian General" who ordered the commander of his vanguard, General Han Fu-chu, to disarm the brigade of Manchurian troops which had preserved order in the northern capital during the brief interregnum. This breach of faith will go as far towards antagonising foreign sympathy, as any other recent incident. The worst, mercenary elements of warlordism are evident. We venture to predict that the "Christian General" will pay dearly for his greed and that the Nationalist Party—having committed the error of sponsoring him—will also suffer. Public opinion in China may not be what it is in other parts of the world. But there are several ways in which the Diplomatic Corps—not to mention other factors—can show displeasure.

Whereas official recognition might have come shortly after the accession of a responsible Nationalist Government in Peking, the goodwill of the Powers has been alienated. True, General Han Fu-chu has retorted that it is no business of the Legation—that being a soldier he will settle matters as he, a soldier, thinks fit. There are contingencies, however, which may arise in the not too distant future. General Han Fu-chu, or his colleagues in the Kuomintang, or even his overlord, the "Christian General," may find themselves in difficult positions, extrication from which is retarded by foolhardiness of the past. At the moment of writing, Han Fu-chu may have made retribution. On the other hand, he may have taken the law further into his own hands by threatening his allies in the Shansi units occupying Peking. Assuming, for a moment, that the "Christian General" does secure control of Peking and Tientsin, his coffin so will be the first nail in the coffin of Nationalist aspirations towards setting up Nanking as the Central Government of China. Constant pressure on his part has secured for his

nominee, Dr. C. T. Wang, the appointment of Foreign Minister at Nanking. We can see a difficult time ahead for Dr. Wang, in making explanations for his patron. We also point out the lesson of the alliance which drove the "Christian General" from Peking about three years ago; and the elimination of General Tang Seng-chi when he tried to make Nanking a vassal state of Hankow. History might be repeated in Peking, or, what happened to Hankow may also happen to Peking.

"Jix's" Bombshell.

We shall be much mistaken if the statement just made to the effect that "the new and important development" in the Prayer Book controversy, announced by Sir William Joynton Hicks, the Home Secretary, does not cause more stir than anything else that has so far arisen in connection with the wordy affair. To the average individual the controversy is, of course, tedious in the extreme, for it passes comprehension why such a matter—one so entirely for settlement by the Church Assembly—should be brought into the House of Commons to add to the labours of overworked legislators. And, according to those most deeply interested in it, though our M.P.'s "may reject, they may not alter it." It is past all belief that the House of Commons as a body would ever dream of "altering" such a book, but that they are not averse from "rejecting" it, they gave very conclusive proof. But here is "Jix"—our excellent Home Secretary and valiant opponent of the book—jauntily ignoring the more or less arrogant "may not alter" idea. He simply takes the matter completely into his hands and deals with it most refreshingly, practically and completely. But it is much too much to expect that the step he has taken will be regarded, among those who seem to believe the Prayer Book is their own special concern, as being other than a "bolt from the blue" and one by no means pleasing to their way of thinking.

POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS FOR THE WEEK.

The following orders have been issued by the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, C.M.G., Captain Superintendent of Police:—

Chinese Company.

The following members of the Chinese Company have passed their examination in Part 2 of Training Course (knowledge of Police Duties and Regulations):—

Constable R.31 Kei Shun-mark—passed with credit.

Constables R.22 Leung Kwong-chol, R.60 Tso Kon-chai, and R.39 C. R. C. Ham—passed.

All ranks of the Chinese Company, including newly joined recruits, will parade at Central Police Station on Thursday, June 14, at 5.30 p.m. sharp for Squad Drill and Rifle Exercises (including inspection of arms) under Sergeant Condon. Dress and Equipment:—White Uniform, Cap with cover, Belt (no truncheon), Rifle and Side-arms; those not in possession of Uniform will attend in mufti.

Indian Company.

All recruits of the Indian Company will parade at Central Police Station on Thursday, June 14, at 5.30 p.m. sharp for Squad Drill under Sergeant Condon. Dress: mufti.

Flying Squad.

The weekly instructional patrol of the Hong Kong Section will take place on Thursday, June 14. Fall in at Central Police Station at 5.15 p.m. sharp. Dress: Khaki.

Sharpshooters' Company.

The regular fortnightly revolver practice will take place at Kennedy Range on Wednesday, June 13, at 5 p.m. Uniform optional. Members will meet at the Range with their revolvers, belts and holsters.

Police Training School.

The weekly classes at the Police Training School, Kowloon, will be held on Wednesday, June 13, at 6 p.m.

(Sgd.) W. KENT, A.S.P., Adjutant.

Hong Kong, June 12.

In London recently Mrs. Lillian Irene Susan King, of Hillside Cottage, Mortmore, Devon, asked for dissolution of her marriage with her husband, Jerome King, a chauffeur on the ground of his misconduct. The suit was unopposed. Mrs. King asked the judge to exercise his discretion in her favour, as she had deserted her husband at the church door and had never lived with him. His lordship granted a decree nisi.

CONFUCIANISM.

PAPER AT CAMBRIDGE BY MR. LO TUNG-FAN, B.A.

WHAT IT IS.

(The substance being that of a Paper read before a Study Circle of Trinity Hall, Cambridge University, on March 1, 1928, by Mr. Lo Tung-fan, B.A.)

I must thank you for the privilege of reading this paper here to-night. Being a student myself, I am not here to declare any opinion of mine, but rather to share with you all whatever ideas I may have on a subject which, I think, I have had more opportunity of studying than most of you. To attempt to describe in detail the field of ethical and political thought as covered by the name Confucianism is beyond the scope of this paper. I shall just endeavour to determine what Confucianism is, to examine some of its fundamental conceptions, and to trace and account for its influence in the civilisation of China.

Let us see what Confucianism is.

What does it stand for in China? Foreign writers have often called it a religion. But there is nothing so far from the truth as to say that Confucianism is a religion. In order to understand Confucianism, we must have it clear in our minds that it is not a religion, as such a wrong conception not only misleads us as to the true nature of its teaching but also causes us either to under-rate or over-estimate the influence it has had in China.

Not A Religion.

By religion I mean the popular significance of the word as connected with the idea of an obligation that binds man to an invisible god. It is in this sense that Confucianism cannot be called a religion, as it is just a system of ethical and political theory. I can quite understand why it has been called a religion. It cannot be anything short of a religion that has been able to exercise such an influence on such a great mass of people as the Chinese in their daily, social, political and intellectual life for a period of nearly three thousand years. No religion, except Christianity, has been embraced by so great a number of people for so long a period. No religion except Christianity, has exercised such an embracing influence over the feelings, the intellect, the will, the mode of life and the actions of a people numbering over four hundred million. What can it be if not a religion? Let me tell you that it is not a religion but a teaching, a teaching, if I may call it, religiously followed by the Chinese. Sometimes it is difficult to believe that the practical wisdom of a teaching can work as great prodigies as the faith of a religion, and that a people can ceaselessly from generation to generation worship a moral life rather than a divinity. In China there has never been firmly established a state religion, and this you must accept as a true fact in spite of the general assumption that without religion no civil society can subsist as one body corporate. If this means that in a civil society there must be some one predominant feeling which blends and harmonises the diversities of individual character, and which forms a centre round which all their deeper feelings may cluster and coalesce, then China certainly has it in the common culture as taught by Confucius. It cannot be denied that China has been bound together not by a religion, but by the common teaching of Confucius.

Indeed, before the introduction of Buddhism into China in the 7th Century A.D., no religion in the true sense of the word was in existence in China. Fetichism, the primitive religion that is common to most early societies, had in China early taken the form of Pantheism, or the belief in the immanence of a Divine Power in the works of Nature.

"Great One."

Thus Confucius says: "Heaven does not speak, but operates in the four seasons and produces continually all things." The Chinese character for Heaven, meaning the supreme power that rules over the world with goodness and righteousness, is formed by two elementary parts: "one" and "great," signifying what is one and undivided and great. It was acknowledged that there was a ruler in Heaven who was the ruler of the great universe. The king was but his viceroy on Earth. Thus his worship was one of the prerogatives of the reigning king who, as son of Heaven, could alone offer sacrifices to the Supreme Ruler on behalf of the nation. Lesser ranks of officials worshipped lesser divinities, such as the elements of nature, the mountains and the streams. The worship of the common people was confined to their own ancestors. And what the ancestors did in way of worship was nothing more than the performance of prescribed rituals, such as that of sacrifices and prayers.

Even in the Chinese vocabulary which is so great as to be ever a stumbling block to foreign students, there is not a character that primarily means religion.

The character we use for the religions that come into China in the form of Buddhism and Christianity is the same as the one we use for teaching, and the original meaning of this character is absolutely devoid of any religious element. It means "purely" and "simply": the process by which what is practised by those above is followed by those below. If I were a student of education I might be able to tell you the true significance and value of this character. "To educate" in the Western meaning is to draw out what is the best in man; but to educate in the Chinese meaning is to lead man on with good examples.

I hope you can appreciate the difference between the Western and Eastern processes of education, as it represents in one aspect the difference between the Western system of philosophy as taught by Socrates and the Eastern one as taught by Confucius. All this we cannot follow very far at the moment. For our purpose it is enough to know that the very employment of a character that has only an educational significance to designate religions like Buddhism and Christianity points to the fact that in China there has never been a truly state religion. Human Goodness.

Confucianism is not anthropomorphic; it acknowledges no divine personality. It does not teach about the future, or the next world. It teaches no faith in anything except in the goodness of human nature, and the value of a virtuous life. As it believes that human nature is inherently good, it does not see the need of salvation through redemption. Confucius himself never claimed to be inspired, though he regarded it as his mission to instruct the people to be good and thereby to restore peaceful and orderly relations among them in his time. He strove to make the human being good: a good father, a good mother, a good son, a good daughter, a good friend, a good citizen, a good minister, and a good king. He sought to guide his fellowmen by holding up to them the wisdom and virtue of the ancients. His teaching was purely ethical and practical, confined to the daily life of man as member of the state and the family. He spoke little of God, and he avoided talking about the supernatural. When a disciple asked him about death, he answered characteristically: "You do not know what is life, how can you know what is death?" We may see then that Confucianism is not a religion though it has exercised an influence akin to that of any religion over the thoughts and conduct of untold generations and it has fixed the character of the Chinese social and political institutions for over two thousand years. How this could happen can only be explained by the life and work of its founder, by the success with which its founder's spirit was communicated to a band of staunch followers, and by the whole subsequent history of thought in China.

(To be Continued.)

ST. FRANCIS HOTEL.

An Opening Reception.

Mr. C. W. Hannings, the manager, officiated at yesterday's reception for the opening of the new St. Francis Hotel in Queen's-road Central.

There are forty bedrooms and a number of public rooms, all of which give the impression of comfort and excellence.

The board of directors is constituted as follows:—Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton, Mr. H. P. White, Mr. W. J. Stokes, Mr. Hannings, Mr. Yung, Mrs. Chan.

The staff comprises:—Mr. Hannings (manager), Mr. G. Wu (chief assistant), Mr. J. C. Rodrigues (superintendent), Mr. F. X. Pereira (clerk), Mrs. J. Charleston (housekeeper).

TEASERS.

Answer The "China Mail" Questions.

TO-DAY'S POSERS.

From day to day a series of half a dozen questions, not tremendously difficult to answer but not always so simply solved as may be thought, appear on this page. Answers are given on page nine.

1. When are 25 and 22 pieces issued in England?
2. What is the specific gravity of milk?
3. What is a neon?
4. Who were the parents of Queen Mary II?
5. And those of Mary II?
6. What Regiment is known as "The Holy Boys"?

DETAINING A MAN.

THREE CHINESE AGAIN
BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

COMPLICATED CASE.

At the Central Magistracy this morning, Mr. T. G. Bennett mentioned to Major C. Willson, O.B.E., the case in which three Chinese, Wong Fu-ling (44), described as auditor of the Hang Lee Company of No. 59, Connaught-road Central, and Yau Fook (47) and Lau Mat (46) both described as watchmen of the Shekki Junk run by the Hang Lee Company, were last week remanded by his Worship on a charge of detaining a man named Mow Yat-chuen against his will with intent to procure ransom or benefit, at No. 59, Connaught-road Central, first floor, between May 29 and June 4, 1928.

Wong, the first accused, was also charged with (1) compounding a felony with Mow Yat-chuen between May 29 and June 4, 1928; and (2) inducing Mow Yat-chuen to execute and sign a paper with intent to defraud, at No. 59, Connaught-road Central, first floor, on June 3, 1928.

Mr. Bennett said that he appeared for the defence of all three accused, and asked for a week's remand.

Chief Detective Inspector Murphy raised no objection.

Formally Remanded.

The accused were accordingly formally remanded for a week, his Worship fixing bail in the sum of \$500 for Wong and \$100 each for the other two accused.

Mow Yat-chuen was then brought up in connection with the following charges against him:—

(1) that he being a clerk of the Lee Kee firm, did defraud the said firm of the sum of \$1,198.16 in Chinese 20-cent piece on March 18, 1928, by making false entries in the cash book; and (2) that he being a servant of the Kwong Cheong Lan firm, did defraud the said firm of \$286.54, \$245.86 and \$194.65 on December 14, 1925, by making false entries in the cash book.

Mr. F. H. Loseby, for the defence, asked the Magistrate to fix a date for the hearing of the case, remarking that the sooner the case was heard the better.

Yuen Yat-hong who swore the depositions for the issuing of the two warrants against the accused in 1926, and who was absent at the last hearing of the case, when Mr. Loseby suggested that he had absconded, and C.D.I. Murphy then applied for the C.S.P. to be substituted as complainant in the case, was in Court when the case was called this morning.

The C.D.I. asked that Yuen's name be put back in the charge-sheet as the complainant in the case, as originally.

Major Willson inquired why Yuen was not available at the last hearing, and Mr. Murphy said that it was because the case had been brought to Court on the day following the arrest of the accused.

Question of Bail.

On the question of remand, Mr. Loseby suggested that his client be given bail in the sum of \$100. He said that the first defendant in the previous case, who had to face more serious charges, was given bail in the sum of \$100.

Mr. Bennett who said that he represented Yuen Yat-hong, and would appear for the prosecution instead of the police now that the complainant had shown up, objected to such small bail.

Mr. Loseby said that it was very difficult for him to prepare the defence if his client was not on bail. He did not think his client would abscond, but remarked that even if he did it would be in Mr. Bennett's favour in view of the charges against his other three clients.

Mr. Bennett said that the warrants out for the accused's arrest, which had been in existence for two years—had reference—to the amount of \$10,000, and he said that it was the usual practice to fix bail around the figure concerned.

Major Willson said that he had already reduced the accused's bail to \$5,000 at the previous hearing. Mr. Loseby said in reply to Mr. Bennett's suggestion that \$10,000 was involved, that he only had to face charges against the accused involving \$1,198, \$245 and \$194. There was nothing about the larger figure in the charges.

\$2,000 Fixed.

The Magistrate decided to further reduce bail to \$2,000.

C.D.I. Murphy objected in behalf of the police. He said that he considered \$2,000 as too light bail as the other case hinged on the present one and if this one fell through the other would automatically go by the board.

The Magistrate said that after all bail was for the purpose of holding the accused, and he did not think he would abscond on bail of \$2,000.

Mr. Murphy said that he would leave it to his Worship, remarking that all he was concerned about was to ensure the accused's presence.

TO-DAY'S FILM.

"THE BLUE DANUBE" AT THE
QUEEN'S.

A ROMANCE OF VIENNA.

With special musical accompaniment, including the beautiful waltz which inspired the production, the chief attraction at the Queen's Theatre to-day and to-morrow will be "The Blue Danube," a Continental film which features Lyn Mara, the famous Viennese film star. "The Blue Danube" is a delightful story of modern Vienna, dealing with the romance of a count and a cabaret girl. The count has previously endeavoured to break off an alliance between the girl and his young brother, only to fall in love with her himself. The theme of the picture is based upon the spirit of love, life and laughter so delicately created by the master violinist, Strauss, in his ever popular waltz. Ernest Veredes appears as a young lieutenant who is not averse from a discreet flirtation and, in this role, adds considerably to the lighter side of the story.

THRILLS AT THE WORLD.

Warner Baxter, Billie Dove, Mary Brian and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., are included in the cast of "The Air Mail," an exciting story of aviation which comes to the World Theatre to-day and to-morrow. Warner Baxter portrays the part of a leader of a daring criminal gang, who joins the air service with the purpose of robbing the mails, is regenerated by the spirit of the service and wins the love of a beautiful girl. Billie Dove plays the girl. In the story are two bands of crooks constantly spying on their leader, having learnt that he is about to reform, and a terrific battle takes place in the air, where the hero, against odds saves the mail and routs his former cronies.

COMEDY AT THE STAR.

Douglas MacLean, the popular screen comedian, will be seen in an amusing picture, "The Sunshine Trail," which comes to the Star Theatre to-day and to-morrow. The story concerns the adventures of a soldier cowboy who comes home from the war to find that he has been reported dead and that nobody will believe he is really alive. Many comical and exciting complications follow, and finally when he gets mixed up in a bank robbery, he is thrown into jail. Everything comes out all right at the end of an excellent picture. The big thrill is provided by a sensational train smash.

TAKU CHANNEL.

"MAKI" FIRED ON THE
SECOND TIME.

Tokyo, Yesterday. According to a despatch to the Navy Office, Southern troops fired on the destroyer "Maki" while she was steaming down the Peiho River, whereupon the "Maki" returned the fire.

As this is the second time during the last two or three days that a similar incident has occurred, the Japanese again strongly protested.—Reuter.

[Note: The "Maki" was fired upon by Northern troops on June 9 when conveying two Japanese merchant vessels when going up the Haiho River from Taku to Tientsin.]

On March 16, 1926, the Protocol Powers delivered a Note to the then Peking Government and a memorandum to each of the contending commanders, insisting on Taku Channel being kept clear in accordance with the Treaty of 1901. With slight reservations, all factions accepted and there was no more trouble. Previously, however, there had been clashes with foreign men-of-war.

CHIANG KAI-SHEK.

NATIONALISTS WANT HIM
TO STAY.

Shanghai, Yesterday. According to a report from Nanking, the Nationalist Government Council on June 10 discussed the resignation of Marshal Chiang Kai-shek and decided to request him to remain in office as commander-in-chief.

General Tan Yen-kai and Mr. Chang Ching-kiang called on Chiang Kai-shek the same day and urged him not to retire from the military service, as the "three Eastern provinces" (i.e., Manchuria) still remain unconquered.

The Kuo Min news agency (a Nationalist organ) understands that Chiang Kai-shek does not intend to leave Nanking until his resignation is accepted.—Reuter.

"SELLING PLUMS!"

POLICE STATE DEFENDANT
WAS "ORATING."

SMART SENTENCE.

At the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, before Mr. Schofield, a Chinese was charged with three offences, namely, having in his possession seditious pamphlets against the Japanese nation; with their distribution of the same, and with causing a disturbance on May 19.

The defendant denied possession of the pamphlets, and stated that at the time of his arrest he was singing to attract a crowd around him, so as to enable him to make a little money by the sale of plums.

A Chinese detective said that on seeing the accused addressing a large crowd in Temple-street, he went up to the "orator" and heard him say, "Chiang Kai-shek is a traitor," and a "running dog of Japan."

His worship imposed a fine of 2 months' hard labour on the first charge, 3 months on the charge of distribution, and 6 weeks, with the alternative of a \$50 fine on the charge of causing a disturbance.

A "RED" DROWNED.

DEPORTED FROM HONG KONG
TO SWATOW.

Some time ago, the local police acting on information received, arrested seven Communists who had fled from the area between Bias Bay and Swatow, after having been routed by the Cantonese army. These men were subsequently deported to Swatow. They were placed on board the s.s. "Hing Lee" but, when the vessel was near Sam-noon Customs, one of the Communists who felt that there would be no hope for him should they arrive at Swatow, jumped overboard and was drowned. The remainder were taken to Swatow under special supervision.

An increase in the price of bread in London recently coincided with a drop in the cost of flour.

The price of bread was increased from 9d. to 9½d per quarter loaf, and the London Flour Millers announced that the official price of standard grade flour for the Home Counties was now 46s per 280lb—6d to 1s less delivered within the London district.

The new price of flour represents a decrease of 6d. on the price announced on April 30, and is the first decrease since Feb. 6, when the figure fell by 6d. to 42s.

CHINESE PRESS.

THE ACTION AGAINST A
LOCAL NEWSPAPER.

UNCENSORED "COPY."

Yesterday afternoon, Lieut-Col. F. Haves, D.S.O., continued the hearing of the case against the Hong Kong "Sun Po," summoned at the instance of the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs for publishing matters which had not been censored.

Mr. Lau Sheuk-chong, Chinese official of the S.C.A., was recalled at the instance of Mr. M. K. Lo, for the defence.

This witness was questioned by Mr. Lo as well as Mr. Fitzroy and the Magistrate, and his replies were such that at the end of his examination Col. Haves remarked: "This witness is about 'the' most maddening witness I have ever come across."

An interpreter named Lo Kam-chai deposed that on May 8 he warned the defendant, on the instruction of the S.C.A., that he was not to publish any literature or articles promoting a boycott against Japan. The witness was sure that the interview with the defendant and the editors of other Chinese papers took place before the time the article complained of was published in the "Sun Po."

Mr. Lau Sheuk-chong said, in reply to Mr. Lo, that when a document was submitted to him for censoring, he crossed out anything to which he objected. Matters which he approved, he initialled. He added, however, that the old practice was to initial at the end of the whole paper instead of each separate item.

By the Magistrate: On May 8 it was the practice to initial every paragraph that was passed, this had been going on since some time in April last.

Mr. Lo drew his Worship's attention that there was one point which he had tried to make clear in previous examination of "this very difficult witness" and that was whether the practice of initialling just once for a whole page of matter was adopted at any time. Witness had said that there was only one innovation since the beginning of this case and that was that blank spaces were filled with cross. He asked his Worship to note that.

At a further stage, Mr. Lo referred to the unfairness of the censors and pointed out a few passages in the English press, which were not passed by the censors for the Chinese papers. The most glaring example was the fact that the name of the censor was struck

A REMINDER.

CANTON'S PROTECTION FOR
FOREIGNERS.

INSTRUCTIONS REPEATED.

In accordance with instructions from the Kwangtung Provincial Government, quoting the statement in a circular telegram issued by Marshal Chiang Kai-shek emphasising the necessity of assuring adequate protection to the lives and properties of various foreign Consuls and residents, Mr. Chu Chao-shin, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Canton, has issued an order to the various organisations under his control, instructing that full protection be accorded the Consuls of various friendly nations and their nationals as well as their properties, and that restriction be put at all times on the propaganda motives which may be detrimental to diplomatic relations.

It is further stated in the order that the protection of foreign nationals and their properties is the fixed aim of the Nationalist Government in dealing with foreign affairs, and that an order was already issued on the subject some time ago after the receipt of a circular telegram from the Provincial Government, says the "Canton Gazette."

G.P.O. COMPETITION.

\$30 FINE FOR THE
INFRINGEMENT.

Before Mr. W. Schofield, at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, a Chinese was formally charged with unlawfully infringing "the exclusive privilege of the Post Master General," by conveying 15 letters into the Colony, with a view to delivering same.

Sergeant Fowler said the defendant alighted from the down express train yesterday, and on being searched, 15 letters were found in his possession and, on inquiry, defendant admitted that it was his intention to deliver them to the addresses on each. "They were all addressed to different people" said the Sergeant.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$30.

London, June 9.—Dealings in the Tokyo Electric issue commenced at a premium of 3 and at midday were 3¼ per cent.—Reuter.

only the surname being allowed to appear. The case was further adjourned until to-day.



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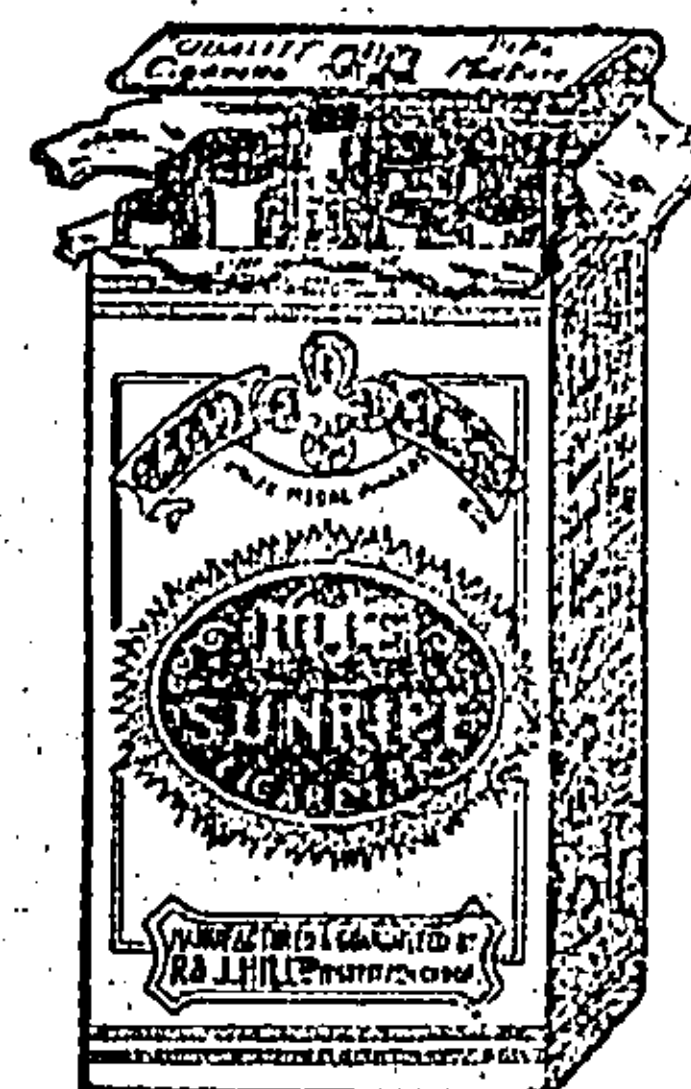
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PARROT

According to a Tientsin telegram
to the "Shunpao," Tls. 3,350,000 in
sycee was shipped to that port from
Shanghai, as well as Tls. 780,000
in silver.

Shakespeare Birthplace Trustees
will open the poet's birthplace,
Stratford-on-Avon, and Anne Hath-
away's Cottage off Sunday after-
noons during the summer.

The fountain which the
Benchers have placed in the garden
of the Inner Temple, E.C., was
turned on by Sir W. Francis Kyllie
Taylor, Master of the Garden.

The Rev. G. A. Studert-Kennedy
("Woodbine Willie") preached the
sermon at the morning service at
Buckingham Palace, at which the
King and Queen were present.

Bournemouth police are trying to
establish the identity of a woman of
about middle age found dead in a
gas-filled bedroom at a house at
which she lodged at Pokesdown.

A first edition, first issue, copy
of "A True Declaration of the
Mistake of the Colonie in Virginia,"
printed in London in 1610,
realized £350 at Messrs. Sotheby's.

Two armed robbers, found guilty
by the military court, were executed
by order of Gen. Chien Ta-chun,
the Gendarmierie Commissioner,
Shanghai, at the scene of their last
crime.

H.M.S. "Odin" (1,540 tons), the
first of the six submarines of "O"
class provided for the 1926
estimates, one of the most powerful
in the world, was launched at
Chatham.

A coolie, who held up a B.A.T.
female worker with an imitation
pistol and took two gold rings from
off her fingers, was sentenced in the
Provisional Court, Shanghai to
three years' imprisonment.

Three hundred men employed in
the Gorseion, Marby, and Grove-
send tinsplate works of the
Grovesend group, near Swansea,
Glamorgan, ceased work because a
workman had received notice for an
alleged breach of regulations.

The altogether ridiculous part
which boys and girls in their teens
have been allowed to play in Chinese
politics during the Nationalist up-
heaval would never have been possi-
ble had those students been ac-
customed to rigid discipline while
they were at school—"Straits
Times."

The C. M. S. "Kwanglee," which
arrived in Shanghai from Canton,
brought 1,600,000 rounds of am-
munition, 9,000 hand grenades and
100,000 pairs of sandals for use
of the Nationalist forces at the war
front. In addition, there was a
large quantity of miscellaneous
supplies.

Among the Hong Kong passen-
gers on the "President Madison"
when she arrived yesterday from
Manila were Mr. W. W. Baer, Mrs.
L. Dodge and Mr. A. L. Ryan.
Through passengers include Mr.
B. V. Bush and Captain and Mrs.
D. B. Howard for Shanghai, Miss
A. N. Telegan for Kobe and Mr.
W. H. Burt and Mr. T. M. Church
for Seattle.

Mr. Ho Lu, comprador to the
Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.,
Hong Kong, has been thanked by
the honorary secretary of the
Singapore Relief Fund for Shan-
tung. It will be recalled that Mr.
Ho Lu wished to send a donation
but as there was no fund locally,
he remitted \$500 to the Singapore
fund. The letter from Singapore
says:—"I thank you on behalf of
my Committee for this contribution
to this fund and the spirit in
which this was made is greatly
appreciated."

The will of the late Mr. Rex D.
Cohen, of Coadover Hall, Shrop-
shire, a director of Lewis's, Ltd.,
drapers and outfitters, of Liverpool,
Manchester, and Birmingham, was
proved in Liverpool, at £1218,286.
Death duties totalling £152,646 have
been paid. The net personality is
£542,313. Mr. Cohen, who died
at Cannes in March last, aged 54,
was a prominent racehorse owner,
and recently gave £10,000 for
cancer research. He was a brother
of Major J. B. Brunel Cohen, Con-
servative M.P. for Fairfield.

According to a letter received at
the National Committee of the
Y. M. C. A. of China, Mr. Chu
Shao-lan, a Nationalist official and
an enthusiastic supporter of Y. M.
C. A. work in Chungking, has
donated 10,000 square feet of land
to the Chungking Y. M. C. A. as
the site for a model village for the
workers such as the one at Footing.
The land is situated in the centre
of a busy industrial district sur-
rounded by many factories. Elab-
orate plans are now being made
to begin construction work on the
land in the immediate future.

The date of the theatrical garden
party has been advanced a week to
June 12, at the Royal Hospital
grounds, Chelsea, S.W.

The Hon. Treasurer of Shanghai
St. Andrew's Society acknowledge,
with thanks, the receipt of \$200
from Mr. John Evans.

Reports are prevalent in Rus-
sian military circles that Ataman
Semenoff has secretly gone to
Shanghai but his whereabouts are
unknown.

The Lord Mayor's Fund for the
relief of distress in the mining
areas recently amounted to £79,000,
including £1,000 from the British
Legion.

Canton telegrams to the Chinese
press state that the Canton-Hong
Kong air mail and passenger ser-
vice will shortly be inaugurated,
says a Shanghai paper.

A fine of \$20 or, in default, one
month's hard labour, was imposed
by Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon
Magistrate's yesterday on a Chi-
nese who, on Saturday night, re-
fused to be searched when stopped
by a detective in Temple-street,
Yau-mat. The prisoner had a pre-
vious conviction for stealing.



H. Theodore Tate, of Tennessee,
who has been nominated Treasurer
of the United States by President
Coolidge. Mr. Tate has been as-
sistant treasurer of the United
States for sometime, being one of
the two assistants.

Thirteen Chinese yesterday ap-
peared at the Kowloon Magis-
trate, before Mr. W. Schofield,
charged on remand with the un-
lawful possession of four daggers,
at No. 1, Temple-street, Yau-mat.
On the application of Sub-inspector
Andrew, twelve of the accused
were further remanded until
Friday morning. The case against
the other man was withdrawn and
he was accordingly discharged.

The death occurred in Singapore,
after a long illness, of Mr. Charles
Kitts, at the age of 57. Mr. Kitts
was well known in Singapore as
the organiser of several amateur
productions at the Victoria The-
atre and formerly he was on the
London stage for a number of
years. He came to Singapore with
Mrs. Kitts in 1919 with a revue
company called "The Cameos."
Afterwards they organised a school
of dancing and have resided in
Singapore ever since. The funeral
took place at Bidadari cemetery on
Sunday, the Rev. J. Westlake
officiating.

The "North-China Daily Mail" of
May 28 says:—The Rev. and Mrs.
Arnold Bryson of the London Mis-
sion, Tsingchow, left Tientsin re-
cently en route for England via
Siberia. They were seen off by the
Rev. E. E. Bryant, Mrs. Murray
and other co-evacuees from Tsan-
chow, as well as by Mrs. Lavington
Hart, Mrs. Liddell, the Rev. and
Mrs. W. F. Rowlands, of Siao-
chang, Mrs. B. K. Evans, and other
friends of the London Missionary
Society, and the Rev. F. B. Turner,
acting pastor of Union Church. In
the home country they will meet
one of the grand old men of North
China, the Rev. T. Bryson, who is
still going strong though over 30
years of age.

Mrs. G. L. d'Arc, the proprietress
of d'Arc's Hotel, who recently dis-
posed of the property and business
left Tientsin for home last week.
Mrs. d'Arc says the "North-China
Daily Mail" is one of Tientsin's old
residents, having arrived in North
China over 30 years ago with her
husband, the late Mr. George d'Arc,
in pre-ale days. They had one
daughter, Grace, now Mrs. Lambert.
They had various vicissitudes in
Tientsin with the old d'Arc's Hotel,
which was destroyed by fire, Tat-
terall's horse bazaar, etc., and
maintained always the same cheer-
ful and buoyant disposition in all
circumstances. As Mrs. d'Arc is
now over 60 years of age she has
earned a rest, and the best wishes
of all North China friends will go
with her in her retirement.

Mr. John Edward Singleton, K.C.,
has been appointed additional Judge
of the High Court of Justice of the
Isle of Man, to be styled the "Judge
of Appeal."

Captain McIntosh, the Imperial
Airways pilot, created a new air
record by flying 600 miles non-
stop from Berlin to London in four
and a half hours.

Mr. R. P. Braid has resigned
his seat on the Kinta Sanitary
Board on going to live in Penang.
A resolution appreciating his
services was passed and recorded in
the minutes of the Board at its last
meeting.

The Zionist Organisation an-
nounces that Mr. Bernhard Baron,
the head of Carreras, Ltd., has sent
£5,000 to the executive in Jerusa-
lem for constructive works to be
executed by Jewish workers in
Palestine.

Suicide while of Unsound Mind
was the verdict at the inquest at
Burwash, Sussex, on Herbert
Taylor, owner of the gas-workers
and a member of the parish
council, whose body was found on
the railway.

Before leaving the Belvoir Hunt
Kennels, near Grantham, for a new
appointment with the Holderness
Hounds, Nimrod Capell, the re-
tiring huntsman, was presented
with a cheque for £725 from 148
subscribers.

The following wireless message
was received by Captain E. I. M.
Barrett from Mr. H. R. B. Hancock,
captain of the Hong Kong inter-
port cricket team which left in the
"Empress of Canada". Recover-
ing! A thousand thanks to all for
wonderful hospitality. Dick.

At a meeting of the Shanghai
General Committee to Oppose the
Atrocities Perpetrated by Japanese
Troops, further plans to continue
the boycott were discussed. It
was also suggested that a cam-
paign should be instituted to in-
crease the consumption of home
products.

Nine armed robbers, charged with
the commission of a number of ar-
med robberies during last year, came
up for sentence in the Provisional
Court, Shanghai. They received,
respectively, 18 years, eight years,
eight years, eight years and six
months, ten years, 15 years, 15
years, eight years, and nine years.

The record temperature for
May, of 109 degrees says the "N.C.
Daily Mail" of May 29, recalls the
fact that Tientsin experienced last
year a very hot time, later in the
summer, the maximum for June
being 104, July 109, and August
100. The heat spells were dis-
tinguished by their unpleasantly
long duration.

In the rear of Regimental Head-
quarters building at the American
Compound in Race Course-road,
says the "North China Star" is a
bronze memorial tablet that was
erected after the Boxer Rebellion.
Under U. S. Marines on the first
line of the wounded one reads the
name of First Lieutenant Smedley
Butler. This is the same Smedley
Butler who is now the commanding
general of the Marines stationed in
Tientsin.

Mr. W. E. Hollands, of the
P.W.D., was involved in a motor
accident on Saturday afternoon
but, fortunately, was not seriously
injured. He was travelling west
along Morrison Gap-road in a pri-
vate ricksha when, at the junction
of Stubbs-road, a motor cycle com-
bination, driven by a Chinese con-
tractor, collided with the ricksha.
Mr. Hollands was thrown out but
beyond a shaking was none the
worse for his experience.

Captain F. H. Elderton, C.M.G.,
D.S.O., Principal Sea Transport
Officer in Shanghai for the past 15
months, left with his wife, by the
P. & O. s.s. "Delta." Captain
Elderton was previously in China
at the time of the Boxer Rebellion
—when he was at Taku and Shan-
haikuan. For his services at that
time he was awarded the China
medal and the Relief of Peking
clasp. H.M. Transport Office, after
the departure of Captain Elderton,
will be under Captain E. L. Grieve,
D.S.O., R.N., as Sea Transport
Officer in Charge.

An inquest was held at Shang-
hai Public Mortuary over the body
of a Chinese who was shot by two
unknown persons. It appears
that the deceased and his cousin
went to Kiangwan to arrange for
the purchase of some mud, and
on their way there, met another
man in Pingliang Road. Further
on they were joined by another, and
in Thorburn Road, near the Settle-
ment boundary, two of the men fired
at the deceased and his cousin. A
verdict was returned that death was
due to bullet wounds inflicted by a
person or persons unknown.

JUST OPENED

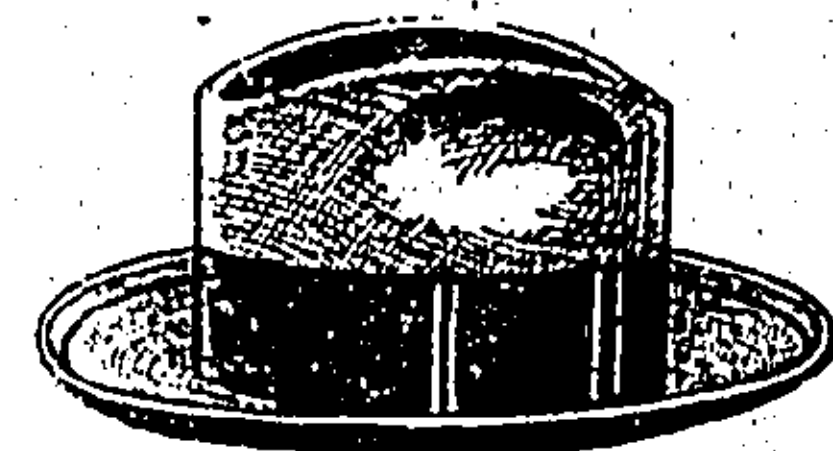
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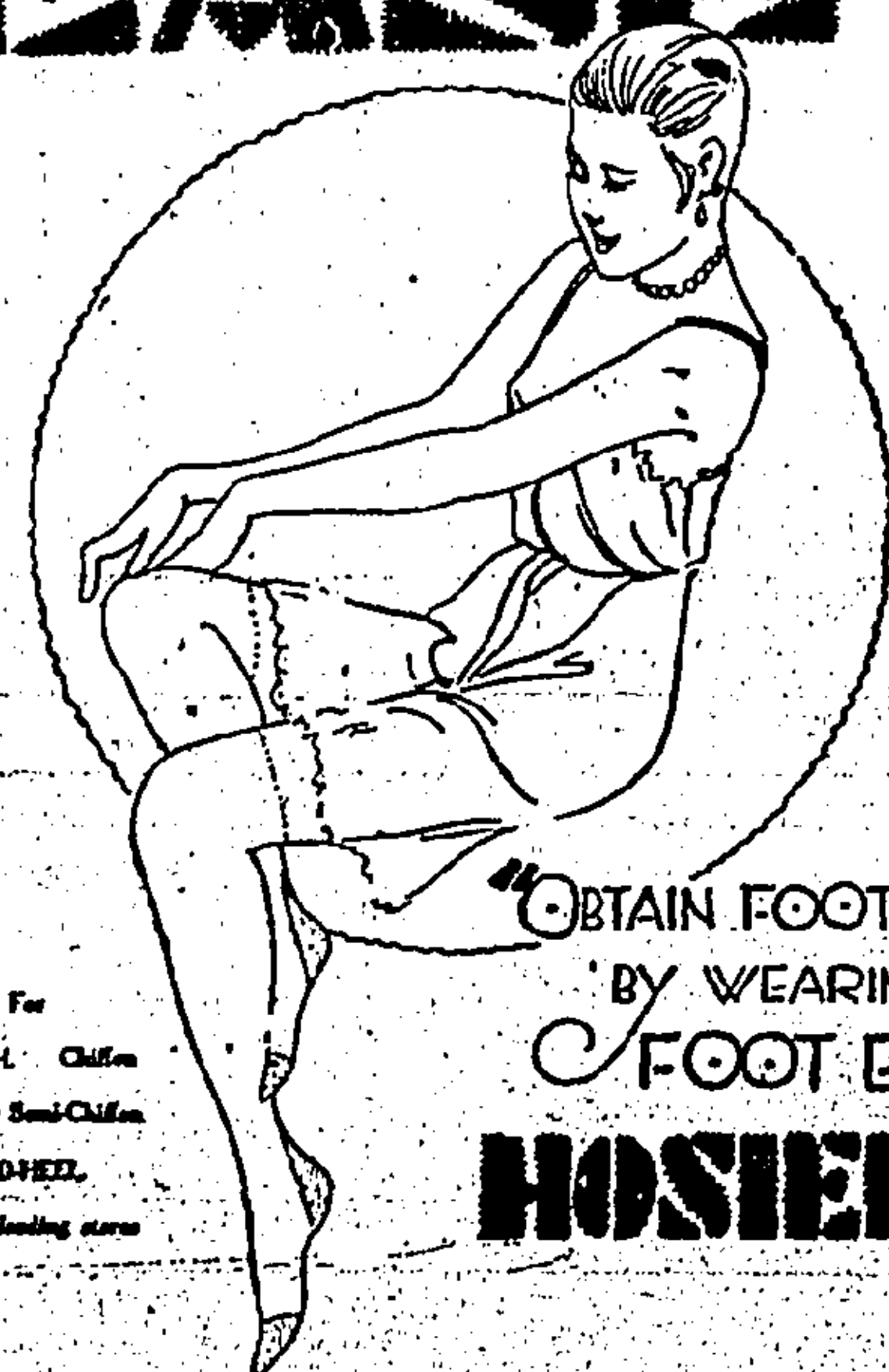
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Sport Columns

IN THE RING.

CHANCES OF THE BIG FIGHT.

[By Eugene Corrl.]

These are early days to discuss the prospects of Tom Heenev against Gene Tunney. But the giant New Zealander has, I feel, surely captured the public mind of this country, and you may be interested to know that he is adding favourably to the impression formed of him by the American critics.

With John Mortimer, who with his brother Bernard, has had all to do with bringing him to the front, Heenev is bedding down to training, and my latest news from the other side is that, long before the date of the contest, his physical shape will have reached near perfection.

It is in Heenev's favour that he is not likely to be troubled by the climate. In a month or so he will be doing his work at Atlantic City under a blistering sun, but no matter how hot the weather, Heenev will not be incommenced in the least. When I was over in Atlantic City to see Dempsey, then in training for his fight with Carpenter, the heat was terrible. Dempsey did not feel the effects of it at all. But not so Carpenter, who was preparing at Manhasset. He was ever obsessed by fear of sunstroke.

Those who have not been to New York in late June and mid-July have no conception how the weather affects a stranger. I am not pretending that Carpenter could not find true physical fitness because of the weather, but there is no doubt that he found it impossible to work in the open as he would have liked. Heenev, as I am assured, is already acclimatised, and no amount of work is likely to worry him. When I saw him off at Southampton, I decided that he would have to shed the better part of a couple of stones. This, he told me, he would do without the slightest hardship.

Taking No Chances.

Tunney has never carried any blubber; and I can well believe that he is always in fighting trim. But he is of the type who will never take a chance. He has planned a three months' preparation, and if he were told that he might take victory for granted, I'll warrant that he would reply—"The fighter, no matter the opposition, who trades upon his feeling of strength, is the fighter who is given to coming a purser." Ninety-five per cent. of his country's critics have all along assured him that Heenev will be an easy mark. Very wisely Tunney does not believe them. He is out to attain the same standard of fitness that he set up when he toppled Dempsey off his throne at Philadelphia.

Whatever may be thought of George Cook, it will not be denied that there has seldom been a more useful or a more conscientious Dobbins. I have come to regard him as the Seaman Hayes among heavy-weights. You remember Hayes Peggy Bettinson, whenever it was desired to put a budding champion through a gruelling test, trotted out the seaman, and, if the rising hope survived, we knew his capacity to a nicety.

Now, if there is any heavy-weight who would prove that he is of uncommon stock, I should advise that he be put against George Cook. There is no better trial horse, as you who saw him against Frank Moody, at Liverpool at the beginning of the week, will allow. It is all to the credit of Cook that he earned a division of honours against the Welsh fighter. The result certainly shows that the Australian is by no means a back number. I have never seen in Cook a champion. I saw him in his first fight in this country, and insisted that his limitations were very marked.

Fast and Plucky.

He has not the reach to make him an exceptional fighter, and clearly does he suggest that he has not been taught in a regular way. But he has more than average speed of foot, and, like a true Australian, he is game right through. There were those who saw in him a fighter to beat Carpenter. I never shared that view; neither will I have it that the Frenchman earned disqualification in the fight at Olympia. But for all that, heavy-weights in Europe being what they are, Cook may be counted upon to give the public a run for their money.

Milligan has gone into training for the fight with the American middle-weight, Rosenbloom, and is cheerful of optimism. Very soon we shall be hearing of the various fighters being hard at work for the series of contests to be staged at Stamford Bridge. If Milligan

AN EASY WIN.

SOMERSET DEFEATS WORCESTER.

London, Yesterday. Somerset beat Worcestershire by nine wickets. Worcester 116 (White 5 for 57) and 115 (Hill 5 for 36). Somerset 131 (Tarbox 6 for 54) and 102 for 1.—Reuter.

INTERPORT BOWLS.

INVITATION TO LOCALS FROM SHANGHAI.

Mr. C. J. Tacchi, the Hon. Secretary of the Hong Kong Lawn Bowls Association, has received a communication from the Hon. Secretary of the Lawn Bowls Association at Shanghai asking that a team of Hong Kong bowlers be sent to the Northern port for the annual Interport match. It is suggested that the game should be played some time between September 1 and 15.

The letter will be placed before the next meeting of the Hong Kong Lawn Bowls Association.

SCRUM-HALVES.

TWO PROMISING SCHOOL PLAYERS.

At the close of a season in which the half-back problem has been giving the Rugby selectors—official and unofficial—a great deal to think about, it is pleasing to observe that two of the cleverest and most promising players at the schools this year occupy that position. Of course, it does not do to look too far ahead, for youth who make their mark at school too often fall into the background when they reach senior football. But there is no harm in hoping for the best, and, if the two in question develop, as they may reasonably be expected to do, it looks as if one or other, or both, would help to overcome a real difficulty in the near future.

About ten years ago the "Championship" schools produced two exceptionally good scrum-halves—J. A. R. Selby, of George Watson's College, who played heroically for Scotland the year he became a Watsonian; and A. O. Wishart, an outstanding member of Merchiston's 1919-20 champion fifteen, who later became one of Gala's best backs, and played on one occasion in a trial at Inverleith. This season the same two schools have provided us with a pair of scrum-halves—D. M. Oliver, and W. R. Logan—who would cause no surprise if they eventually achieved as great distinction as Selby and Wishart. Indeed, one or two of their more adventurous supporters have already "selected" them in "Letters to the Editor."

It was extremely interesting to see Logan and Oliver against each other in the two matches between Merchiston and Watson's last winter. In these meetings we got an excellent idea of the strong points of each player's game, although comparison was somewhat difficult on account of the fact that both times Oliver had the inestimable advantage of playing behind winning forwards.

One could not help being attracted by the quick thinking, sure handling, and extraordinary resource in attack of the Watson's scrum-half, for all those merits were given full scope. But just as fine was the untiring defensive work of Logan, who seemed to be constantly going down to the ball, and the courageous manner in which he would now and then break away from the scrum to set his backs on the move. Honours might fairly be counted even on these two encounters. It was a case of "diamond cut diamond" all the time.

It is believed that Logan will be at Merchiston to captain his school for another season. Oliver, on the other hand, will have left school by the time another season comes round. Recently he was on tour with the Watsonians in the North of England, created a great impression at half against Northumberland, and also performed successfully at Hartlepool in his old position of centre three-quarter. It will be interesting to see what progress he makes next season, and whether he makes for himself a regular place in the Watsonian side.

—Athenian.

beats Rosenbloom he will most probably seek another match with Alec Ireland. And there is also Len Harvey whom the Scot must be concerned about, if he comes through his affair with Rosenbloom successfully.—"Sports Despatch."

LADIES' HOCKEY.

SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

REDUCED SUBSCRIPTION.

The second annual general meeting of the above Club was held at the Helena May Institute, at 5.30 p.m. on Monday, 11th instant. Miss E. J. Coppin took the chair. Of Club Members, the following were present:—Mrs. H. R. Andrews, Misses E. Baker, E. Bell, I. Bell, E. J. Coppin, B. Franklin, P. Goodall, M. Hanson, E. Lalgin, N. McNeillie, E. O'Hagen, M. Pope, E. Russell, D. Stanion, M. Wallace, J. Whyte.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:—Captain:—Mrs. H. R. Andrews; Hon. Secretary:—Miss E. J. Coppin; (Ass't) Hon. Secretary:—Miss P. Goodall; Hon. Treasurer:—Miss E. R. Bell. The accounts were read and passed, showing a balance in hand of \$21.10.

It was announced that during the year eight matches were played, which four were won by the Club, three lost, and one drawn. In addition to matches, weekly practice games were played at Happy Valley, on the ground provided by Hon. Mr. H. T. Jackman, Director of Public Works, to whom the Club's thanks are extended, as also to the Royal Naval Recreation Club, whose ground was used.

As regards subscription, on the Club's formation it was decided that this should be \$5 per annum, (no Entrance Fee). At this meeting, however, it was decided that on account of increased membership a subscription of \$1 per annum, and \$1 Entrance Fee would be sufficient. The Club will welcome the addition of still further regular playing members, whose applications may be sent to the Hon. Secretary, care of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire.

LEAGUE TENNIS.

FILIPINOS ANNOUNCE THEIR WITHDRAWAL.

The Hon. Secretary of the Hong Kong Lawn Tennis Association announces that the Filipino Club have withdrawn from the League.

HONG TENNIS.

Entries for the annual Hong Doubles Handicap organised by the Hong Kong Cricket Club will close on June 24. Last year the competition ended in a win for W. B. Connolly and A. Piercy (owe 3/6), of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., who beat W. L. Dunbar and A. W. Hay Edle (scr.) of Messrs. Mackinnon and Mackenzie by two sets to one in the final.

SHAI "GIMCRACK."

CELEBRATING ALLIGATOR'S VICTORIES

ENJOYABLE FUNCTION.

It was left to the veteran racing owner in the Shanghai Race Club, Mr. R. E. Toeg, to revive what used to be one of the Settlement's most enjoyable functions—the unofficial Gimcrack Dinner. Mr. Toeg last Tuesday evening invited a representative gathering of racing men to dinner at the Race Club in celebration of the successes of Alligator, who won the Pounating Cup and the Shanghai Derby and was third in the Champions at the recent Spring Meeting, and followed it up by winning the Kiangwan Derby Cup. Such pleasant functions used to be regular occasions in the racing seasons, but of late have fallen into abeyance. The enthusiasm and good-fellowship displayed at Mr. Toeg's dinner were ample proof that the revival was very welcome.

The tables were artistically decorated with Mr. Toeg's racing colours of crimson and violet, further set off with pots of fuchsias of the same colours and, with an imposing collection of massive silver trophies. Mr. Toeg's son, too, took a hand and produced a menu card at the same time amusing and artistic, a portrait of the pony and his owner being supported by two alligators "proper," whilst below was a sketch. "Sir John Fishes One Out." The card was bound in the crimson and violet, and within the diners were informed that they had the choice, amongst many good things, of "potage Alligator," "Alligator curry," and "Alligator pears." The menu cards for Mr. Victor Halmovitch and Mr. William Hu were further embellished with their respective portraits, splendidly executed in colours by Mr. Edmund Toeg.

Following the dinner, there were speeches, brief but multitudinous. Mr. "Buffy" Matland taking a vindictive delight in reminding the host of any prospective orators who might have been overlooked.

Elevated to the Peerage. There was great joy when Mr. "Chuck" Burkill, with a few appropriate remarks, presented Mr. Toeg with a coloured portrait of Alligator, the gift of a few racing friends, supplementing this with the announcement that the Stewards had decided there had been a regrettable omission from the Birthday Honours list and accordingly had decided to raise "Sir John" to "Lord Alligator."

Mr. Toeg blushing responded and, to the accompaniment of vigorous applause from his fellow-guests, the company that he had been racing in Shanghai for 46 years and

TEASERS.

Answers to To-day's Questions.

1. On special occasions such as Coronations.
2. 1.027 to 1.034.
3. An inert gas of the atmosphere, discovered by Sir W. Ramsay in 1898.
4. Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon.
5. James II and his first wife.
6. The Norfolk Regiment.

Alligator had given him his seventh Derby win, which he believed was a China record.

Mr. A. W. Burkill, Chairman of the Race Club, succumbing to Sir Victor Sassoon's suggestions that it really was a sort of a Gimcrack dinner and Mr. Bert Stormes's refusal to sing any more unless he was told something about racing, gave an interesting address, in the course of which he showed how racing in recent years had taken on an entirely different aspect, necessitating a complete revision of rules and conditions. He was heartily applauded when he said he hoped all racing men recognised that the one aim of the Stewards was to do the best for the sport and for all connected with it, even though their rulings at first sight might seem somewhat extraordinary to some people.

During the dinner and in between speeches, an excellent orchestra, which it was insisted was professionally known as Olsen's Orpheans, played through a first-class programme, conducted and in large measure assisted by the inimitable "Buffy," whilst Mr. G. B. Stormes and Mr. Victor Halmovitch proved that they can sing as well as they can "ching" and ride, and the before-mentioned conductor never ceased from his vocal and physical contributions. The great turn of the evening, however, was Mr. Toeg's song, with his own accompaniment, and if he could be persuaded to reproduce it on the stage of the Lyceum Theatre it would be the rage of Shanghai.—"N. C. Daily News."

The motion to dismiss the case P. F. J. Eardley and H. D. Rodger, Directors of the China Well Boring Co., (in liquidation) v. L. K. Taylor was granted in the U. S. Court for China.



ALWAYS COOLING in the HOT WEATHER.

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Bank, wire	2/- 1/2
Bank, on demand	2/- 9/10
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Bank, 4 months' sight	2/- 1/2
Credits, 4 months'	2/1 1/2
Documentary 4 months'	2/1 1/2
On Paris	1267 1/2
Credits, 4 months'	1342 1/2
On Berlin	—
On New York	50
On demand	50
Credits, 60 days' sight	51 1/2
On Bombay	—
Wire	136 1/2
On demand	136 1/2
On Calcutta	136 1/2
Wire	136 1/2
On demand	136 1/2
On Singapore	88 1/2
On demand	100 1/2
On Shanghai	—
On demand	75
30 day's sight (private paper)	—
On Yokohama	108 1/2
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael)	9.45
Silver (per oz.)	27 1/2
Bar Silver in Hong Kong	5% prem.
Chinese Copper Cash nom.	—
Chinese Copper Cents 6% prem	—
Rate of Nature in interest	7% p.a.
Chinese Sub. Coin	33 1/2% dis.
Hong Kong Sub. Coin Par.	—

THE SHARE MARKET.

Stock	Hong Kong Stock Exchange
T.T. on London	2/- 1/2
T.T. on Shanghai	75
Banks	—
Hongkong Bank	1290 s
do. Lon. Reg.	2137 n
Chartered Bank	221 1/2 n
Mercantile A. & C.	235 n
do. C.	214 1/2 n
P. & O. Bank	29 1/2 n
Bank of East Asia	275 n
Insurance	—
Canlon Insurance	3015 s
Union Insurance	3122 b 350 sa
North China Insurance	2140 n
Yangtze Insurance	850 n
China Underwriters	235 b 2 1/2 s
China Fire Insurance	2280 n
H.K. Fire Insurance	2740 s
Shipping	—
Douglas	237 s
U.K. Steamboats	220 n
H.K. Tugs & Lighters	22 1/2 n
Indo-China (Pref.)	237 n
do. (Def.)	280 n
Shell Transport	96 1/2 n
Water-works	19 1/2 n
Mining	—
Benguet	21 1/2 n
Kailan Mining Ad.	55 1/2 n
Langkate (Combined)	712.20 n
do. (Single)	713.00 n
Shanghai Exploration	22.80 n
Shanghai Loans	23 1/2 n
Rails	24 n
Tromoh Mines	17 1/2 n
Locks, Wharves & Godowns, &c.	—
H.K. & K. Wharves	\$131 b
H.R. & W. Docks	\$40 1/2 b
China Providents	\$5.10 b 5.30 s [5.20 sa]
Hongkong Lands	2156 b
New Engineering	215 n
Shanghai Docks	2107 1/2 n
Cotton Mills	—
Fwo Cottons	28.60 b
Oriental Cottons	22.20 n
Shanghai Cottons (Old)	\$51 1/4 n
do. (New)	227 1/2 n
Lands, Hotels & Bldgs.	—
H.K. & S. Hotels	\$9.35 b
Hongkong Lands	\$65 1/4 b
Shanghai Lands	2187 b
Hongkong Estates	\$14 1/4 b
Hongkong Realities	\$8 1/2 s
H.K. Territorials	—
Prince's Buildings	—
Public Utilities	—
H.K. Tramways	\$25 1/4 s
Peak Tram (old)	\$24 n
do. (new)	\$2 n
Star Ferries	\$48 1/2 b
China Lights (comb.)	—
do. (old)	\$11.85 b
do. (new)	\$11.70 b
do. 1928 issue	\$11.60 n
H.K. Electric	\$72 n
Macro Electric	\$20 1/2 b
H.K. Telephones	\$8 s
China Buses	\$9 b
Singapore Tractions	10/9 sa
do. Pref.	17/6 n
Industrials	—
China Sugars	\$2 1/2 b 2.90 s
Malayan Sugars	\$24 1/4 n
Canton Ice	\$8 1/2 b 8 1/4 s
Cementa (comb.)	\$9 1/2 b
do. (old)	\$9 s
do. (new)	\$1 1/2 s
H.K. Ropes (old)	\$7 s
do. (new)	\$1.00 s
United Asbestos	\$10 n
Stores, &c.	—
Dairy Farms	\$21 1/4 b
Watsons	\$214 n
Der A. Wings	50 cts. n
Jane, Crawford	\$8 n
Mackintosh	\$20 n
Sincere	\$9 1/2 n
Wm. Powell	\$8 b
H.K. Amusements	\$29 b
H.K. Constructions	\$1 1/2 n
B. Ind. O. Bonds	64 1/2% n
H. K. Govt. Loans	4% Prem. sa

THE FRANC.

SINGLE DISSENTIENT TO ITS STABILISATION.

Paris, Yesterday. It is understood that, with the exception of the Minister of Pensions, the whole Cabinet considers that the legal stabilisation of the franc at the present rate is necessary. It is generally believed that stabilisation will be operative within a fortnight, but details are an entire secret.

The "Echo de Paris" says that M. Poincaré has informed the Minister of Pensions that, if he is unable to collaborate with the Government in this, the whole Cabinet will resign. The matter will be debated in the Chamber on Friday.—Reuter.

STANDARD TIME.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONG KONG.

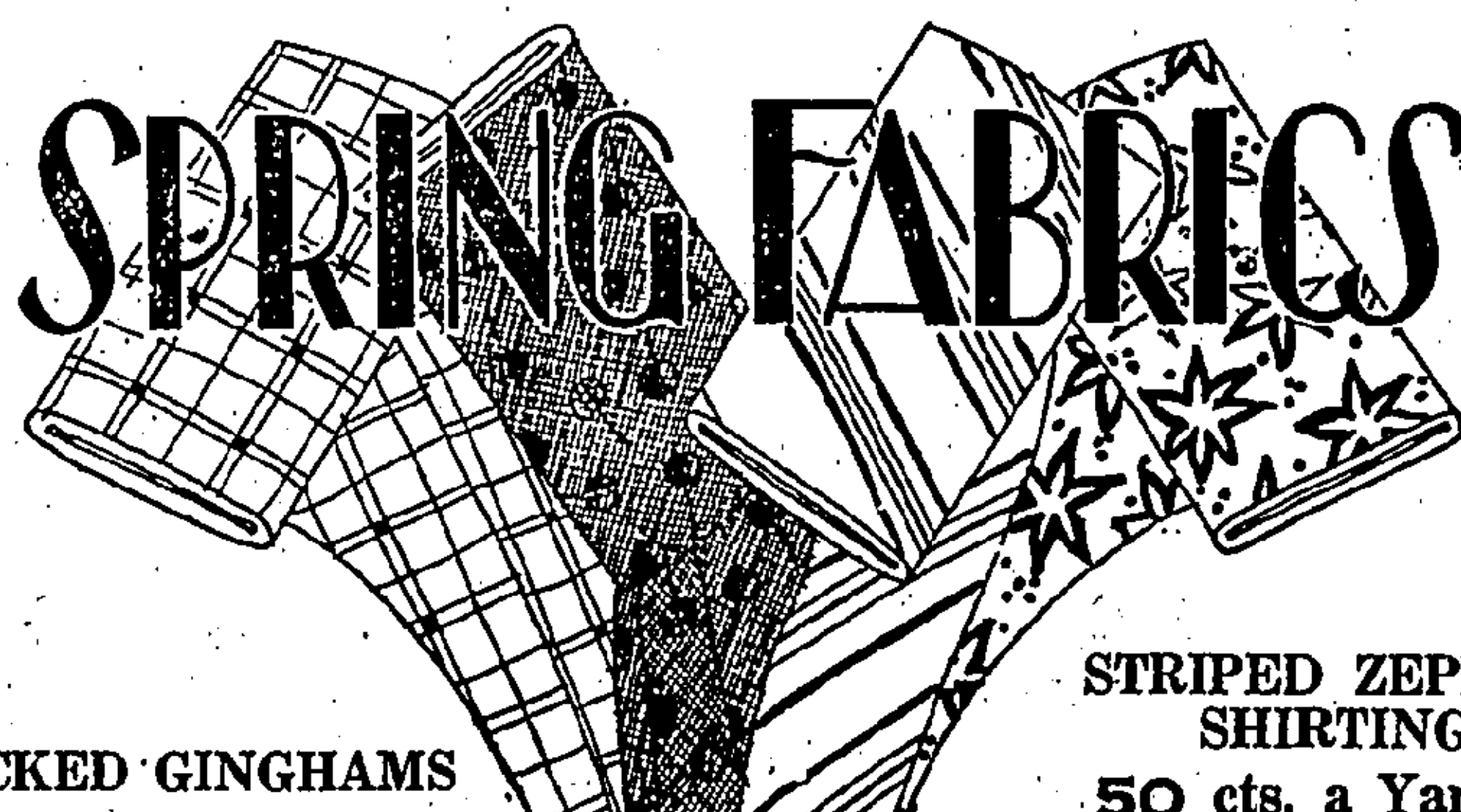
Sunrise and Sunset in Hong Kong during June, 1928, standard time for the 120th meridian, East of Greenwich, is as follows:—

	Sunrise	Sunset
12	5.38	7.07
13	5.38	7.08
14	5.38	7.08
15	5.38	7.08
16	5.38	7.09
17	5.38	7.09
18	5.39	7.09
19	5.39	7.09
20	5.39	7.10
21	5.39	7.10
22	5.39	7.10
23	5.40	7.10
24	5.40	7.11
25	5.40	7.11
26	5.40	7.11
27	5.41	7.11
28	5.41	7.11
29	5.41	7.11
30	5.42	7.11

HONG KONG HEIGHTS

For the information of visitors the following list of some of the highest points on the Island and Mainland is published:—

Island	Foot
Victoria Peak	1823
Signal Station	1774
Mr. Parker	1784
Mountain Lodge	1725
The Eyrie	1725
Peak Hotel	1805
Talkoo Sanatorium	1000
Mr. Davis	877
Bowen Road (filterbeds)	297
Mainland	Foot
Tai Mo Shan	3124
Kowloon Peak	1971



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RADIO TOPICS

RADIO IN NATIONAL RELATIONS.

[By Dr. E. E. Fournier d'Albe
F. Inst. P. The eminent scientist
and radio inventor.]

With the formation, in March 1925, of the Union Internationale de Radiophonie, with its permanent seat in Geneva, international relations entered upon a phase hitherto unknown.

In order to realise the full significance of the new departure, let us for the moment substitute the Press for the broadcasting companies, and imagine the European newspapers arriving at an agreement comparable to that of the "Plan de Genève." The European population would have been parcelled out into eighty-three areas, within each of which one newspaper had a practical monopoly of publicity, a voice which predominated over all other voices, without fear of interruption by its neighbours. That alone would have given a power and prestige to the Press hitherto undreamt of.

But the International Broadcasting Union has done more than that. Not only has it distributed wavelengths in proportion to the area, population, and activity of the various States concerned, and guaranteed them against mutual interference, but it has established the principle of active co-operation, based on mutual respect and goodwill. It has been agreed that no broadcasting station shall transmit anything likely to give offence to its neighbours.

Anxious to Avoid Controversy.
This admirable agreement may be fairly easy to carry out in the present state of broadcasting, when those in charge of the stations are anxious to avoid anything in the nature of controversy. But the real test will come in broadcasting news and comments regarding matters on which public opinion in neighbouring States diverges considerably. It is amusing to hear Moscow and Warsaw shouting more or less well disguised propaganda at each other. One wonders which will prove the more persuasive of the two—the flexible consonants of the Polish Radio or the still more flexible vowels of the Old Komintern. The comments of Kovno station on the Vilna question had a distinctly patriotic bias, but showed more restraint than the Lithuanian newspapers. The old observation that the acquisition of power breeds a sense of responsibility has not failed in this case. When Russia will have joined the "gentleman's agreement" about broadcasting, a firm foundation will have been laid for a United States of Europe.

The main difficulty in the way of the creation of a sense of unity among European nations is the linguistic one. It is by no means true, as Esperantists contend, that all international disputes are due to misunderstandings attributable to differences of language. Some of the bloodiest wars, even in modern times, have been fought between people speaking the same language. The Austro-Prussian war, the American civil war, and the Irish rebellion were fought between combatants speaking the same language and inheriting the same civilisation.

And these wars were not commercial wars. Austria and Prussia fought for the sake of pride and power. America was divided on the issues of slavery and self-determination. Ireland fought for freedom, although that freedom might bring commercial ruin and industrial stagnation. There was war in heaven before there was war on earth, the war of ideas and ideals. The best way to stop men killing each other is to preserve harmony among their ideals.

An Influence for Peace.
It is in this direction that broadcasting can exercise an influence making for peace. The national wireless programmes give a faithful picture of the national taste, of

the opinions, the hopes, and the aspirations of the people. This is particularly noticeable in countries which, like Great Britain, Germany, Austria, Italy and Scandinavia, have adopted the system of indirect State ownership.

In listening to Dutch stations, one may indeed get the impression from the voluminous police news that criminals are unusually active there; and Barcelona, broadcasting from a place where they make artificial pearls, gives an impression of commercialism far remote from the true nature of Spain. But the international listener who roams through Europe with the aid of his four-valve receiving set gradually acquires a sense of comforting familiarity, of being at home in a larger world beyond the frontier, among people different from his own, and interesting in proportion to that difference.

In becoming familiar with the various European stations, the listener finds that the linguistic difficulty gradually disappears. He learns to understand the semi-military "Achtung!" of the German stations, the punctilious "Bonsor, Mesdames; bonsoir Messieurs!" of France, and the "Buona notte a tutte" of Rome. He learns that "Lahku noc" is Serbian for "Goodnight," that the Dutch "Wel te rusten" is intended to wish him happy slumbers. He becomes acquainted with quite a number of unfamiliar national anthems, and acquires a vivid impression of a "Concert of Europe" where all is harmony and benevolence.

International Sympathy.
One must not build too many hopes on this beginning. Some of us remember that until just before the War the Eiffel Tower was in the habit of sending out most affectionate greetings to "tous les chers amis de F.L." But we can hardly compare a small number of Morse readers who understood and felt the warmth of these messages with the millions affected by modern broadcasting. The constant daily experience of international sympathy and co-operation must have a lasting effect on the mutual attitude of nations.

We need not look forward to the reduction of the number of languages to a minimum in order to break down the barriers between nations. The world loses by the earth of every language which has been used and cultivated by great thinkers and writers for expressing their thoughts.

Greece owes the success of its struggle for independence to Europe and the love inspired by Homer and Plato. The debt we owe to Greece has been paid back a hundredfold. Broadcasting makes it possible for every nation to make a free gift of its cultural treasures to all. Such gifts make enmity impossible.

PRISON NOTES.

At Rheinbach, Prussia, on Sundays and holidays, the inmates of the prison are subjected to the process of broadcasting. It is to be presumed that they look forward with pleasure to these contacts with the life beyond the walls. "I cannot say offhand what a German Sunday programme is like, but I hope it is not such as to provide the prisoners with the mental equivalent of 'forcible feeding'."

Rash Act in London Office.
This seems the worst outrage on an innocent lady since the daughter of Demeter was carried off to the underworld: "The office boy had a standing order to look through the papers each morning and cut out anything about new ideas for wireless and similar matters, which were the manager's special hobby. Among a recent batch of cuttings was one from the 'Manchester Guardian' headed 'Persephone in London.' On being confronted with it the youth confessed that he had not read be-

BROADCASTING AND EDUCATION.

How broadcasting may be developed from a medium to provide entertainment, into a service which will enlighten the nation and vastly increase the people's range of knowledge, is explained in the report of a Committee held in England which under the Chairmanship of Sir Henry Hadow, has recently been examining the problems of wireless and adult education.

The report calls for the creation of a Central Council for Adult Education and a series of Area Councils to interpret local opinion. The main body would be composed of representatives from important educational sources, and a proportion of nominated members; and a member from each Area Council would have a place on the Central Council. It is laid down that both in matter and presentation the broadcast programme requires the greatest freedom of experiment, and "controversial subjects should not be cut out." Strict care, however, must be taken that speakers have "a proper sense of their responsibility."

In their conclusions, the Committee emphatically dissent from the prophecies of those who hold, like Mr. H. C. Wells, that as soon as the novelty has worn off, interest in broadcasting will be spent. Unless its place is taken by some new invention, they maintain that broadcasting "is likely to become one of the most powerful forces in the modern world."

"The most satisfactory method of providing a regular educational service would be to set aside the whole or the main part of one wave-length capable of covering the country for a special service of lectures, music, &c." Until then, a definite proportion of the time in general programmes should be allotted to general talks, and appropriate periods in the day reserved for more formal education. The fact that broadcasting is a public service is held to strengthen the case for using it in the interests of national education.

It is acknowledged that a general raising of the standard of reception is of the highest importance, and a service of visiting and advisory engineers should, it is claimed, assist those responsible for sets which have an educational purpose. Advice should be made available to secure the efficient construction of apparatus. The Committee suggest that the "follow-up" policy inaugurated by the B. B. C. should be developed by increased publicity, by a weekly illustrated educational journal, and by a closely organized advisory system.

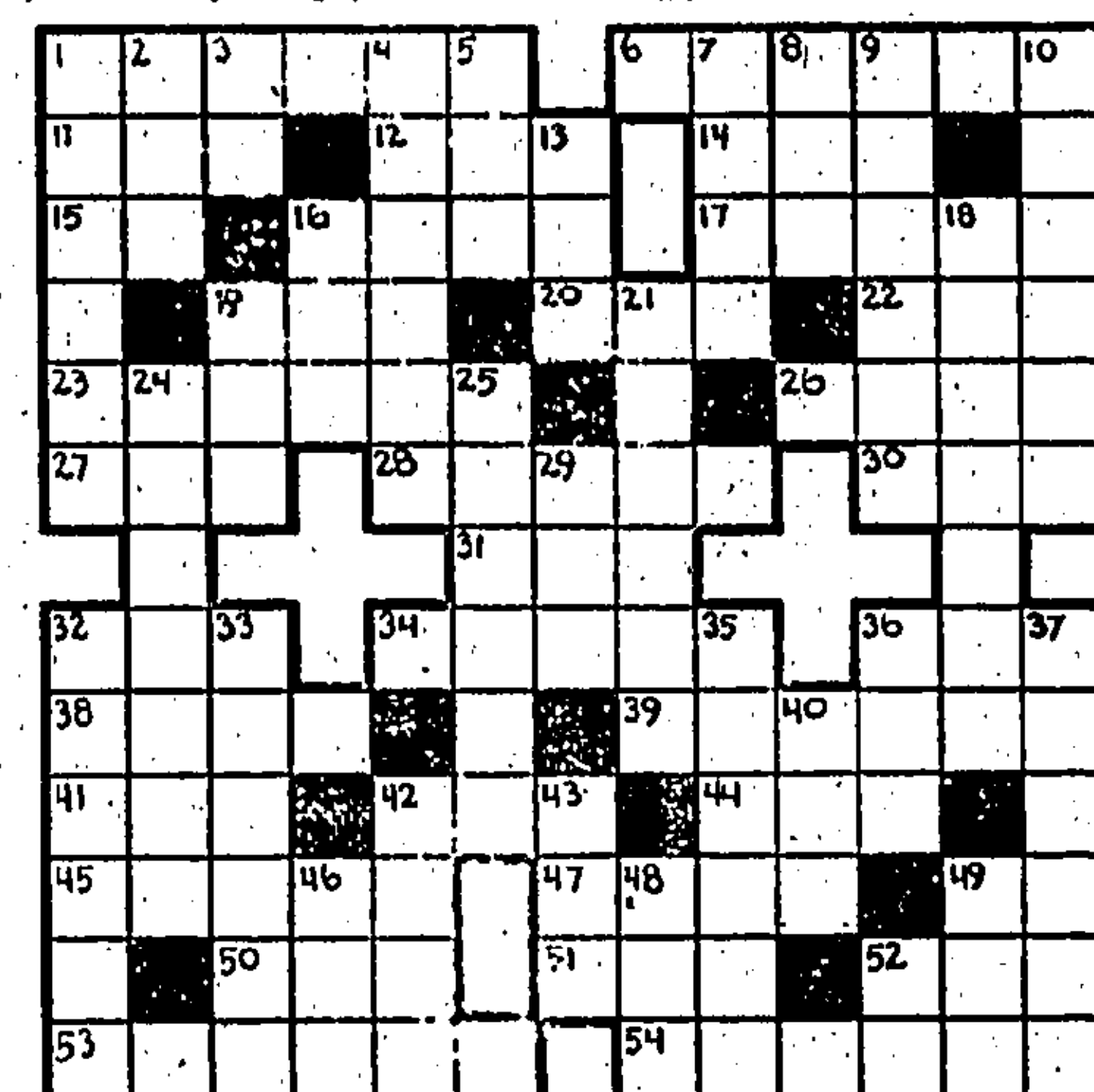
The cost of the developments outlined, can and ought, it is declared, to be met out of that part of the revenue for licences which is at present retained by the Postmaster-General, over and above the costs of collection and administration.

A delightful concert was broadcast by the C.B.A., Shanghai, recently, Miss Taylor, who is leaving shortly for her home in Canada, singing, and Mr. Murry Gilbert Davies giving a new selection of songs from his extensive repertoire. Mrs. McNeill, well known to all for her excellent piano-playing, came to the rescue in the unavoidable absence of Miss Peggy Davies and accompanied Mr. Murry Gilbert Davies and Miss Taylor throughout the evening; she likewise gave some solos. The mandolin trio were a novelty as it is some time since the radio world heard Professor Wolkoff and Messrs. Mishin and Gindler.

yond the heading, but his disyllabic rendering of the first word had suggested some sort of receiving gadget which could be carried in a lady's handbag."

DAILY CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.

(This cross-word puzzle has been made by an expert but our readers are warned to look out for occasional phonetic spellings, such as harbor, plow, and altho.)



HORIZONTAL.

- 1-What is a widow sometimes called?
- 5-To recommend
- 11-Rather than
- 12-Combining form.
- 14-Variant (abbr.)
- 15-Sodium (chem. sym.)
- 16-Girl's name
- 17-An American Confederate general
- 19-Prefix. Three
- 20-Dismal
- 22-A greasy liquid
- 23-A gaseous compound given off by petroleum
- 26-Who is the heroine of Wagner's opera Lohengrin?
- 27-Precious
- 28-To run away with a lover
- 30-A silly person
- 31-Girl's name
- 32-Royal Mail Steamer (abbr.)
- 34-What enchantress transformed Ulysses and his companions into swine?
- 35-A female servant (Angle-Ind.)

HORIZONTAL (Cont.)

- 25-Elders son of Isaac
- 28-Postponed for future consideration
- 41-Me (French)
- 42-Have (Scott.)
- 44-Salt
- 46-A thralldom (Scott.)
- 47-A thin strip of wood used to support a coat of plaster
- 49-Prefix. Two
- 50-Over (post.)
- 51-To lose energy or power
- 52-What is a large inland body of water sometimes called?
- 53-Calcareous material deposited by springs
- 54-What English poet was post laureate in 1879?

VERTICAL.

- 1-Ancient cathedral city in N. W. France
- 2-A time-period
- 3-The (French)
- 4-Like a dog
- 5-A number
- 7-Smooth
- 8-The claw of a bird

VERTICAL (Cont.)

- 9-A small space in a network of veins, as on leaves
- 10-A city in N. E. Texas
- 13-Unhealed
- 15-Southern constellation
- 16-Lithesome
- 18-Article
- 21-Appeal
- 24-What is the family name of the noted Scottish scientist, Baron Kelvin?
- 25-A city in south New York
- 29-A soul
- 32-Nagligent
- 33-What is the capital of Czechoslovakia?
- 34-French Indo-China?
- 35-What great Christian festival comes in spring?
- 36-Everything
- 37-The only rope of English blood
- 40-Interjection. Contempt
- 42-In this place
- 43-Old times (poet.)
- 46-To suffer
- 48-Help
- 49-An insect
- 52-N. W. State of the U. S. (abbr.)

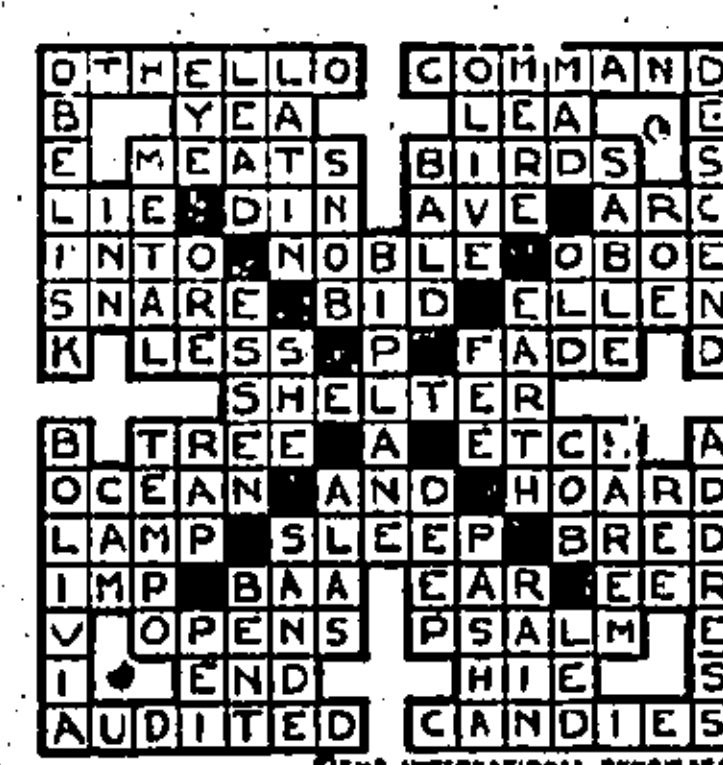
(The solution of the above cross-word puzzle will appear in to-morrow's issue along with a new cross-word puzzle.)

RADIO NOTES.

After Mr. E. S. Wilkinson's most interesting lecture given over the radio on the Common Birds of Shanghai, we think that the news contained in the following paragraph from a home correspondent may perhaps stir all Shanghai bird lovers to follow in the footsteps of these enthusiasts, says the "N. C. Daily News." It is suggested that it would be possible, in some of the beautiful gardens we have around us, to entice many of the various birds of which we heard, and with the aid of the C.B.A. to reproduce songs such as Miss Harrison so cleverly recorded in her Oxted home.

In Hush Hush Wood.
A handful of men creeping stealthily, mysteriously across country in the light of the April moon. They carry muffled impedimenta. If they speak, it is in whispers. A wood looms before them, "This is it," says one. What is the mystery? Why the stealth? This, be it

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION.



known, is Hush Hush Wood. That is about the only thing that is known about it. It cannot be located more definitely than as Somewhere in England. It is the favourite spot of the Volunteer Band of Nightingales. Here these elusive songsters pour forth their melody. The mystery men of the B.B.C. are out to capture that melody for the British public. They watch and wait for the golden-throated singers to flood the night with their song, but where the wood is situated is a dark secret.

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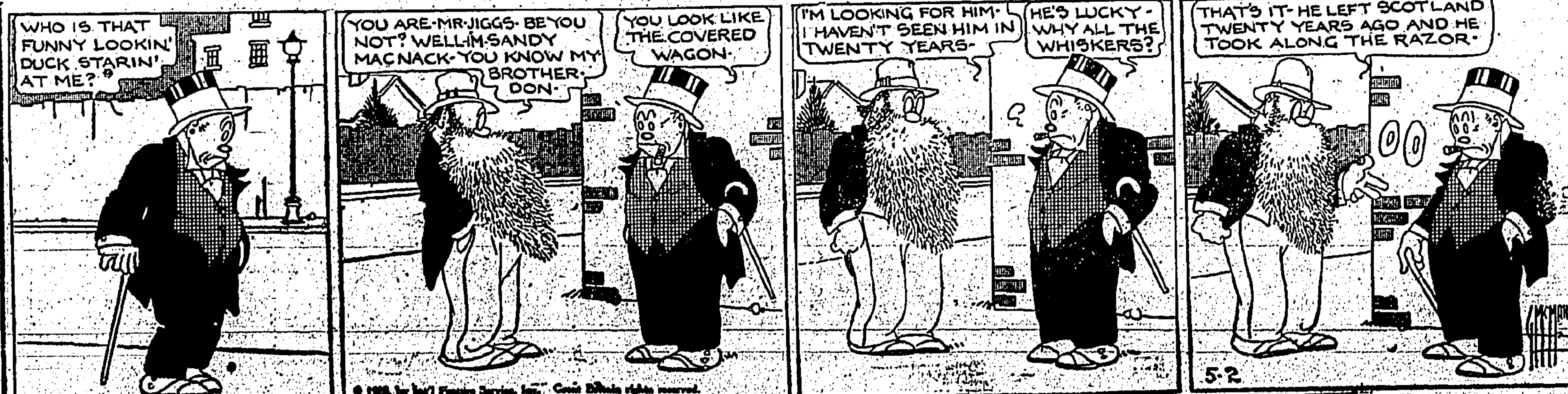
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TRIAL RECALLED.**MADELINE SMITH WHO
FACED CHARGE OF MURDER.****HER DEATH CONFIRMED.**

Official confirmation was received in Glasgow last month of the death in the United States of Madeleine Smith, whose trial in the High Court in Edinburgh in July, 1857, caused a great sensation throughout the British Isles.

The charge was that she murdered her lover, Pierre Emile L'Angelier, by the administration of arsenic. The trial, which lasted nine days, ended in a verdict of "Not proven," and she left the court a free woman.

Madeleine Smith was only 21 when she had to face the terrible ordeal in the High Court. She was the eldest of a highly respected Glasgow family living in India Street, her father being a prosperous architect. Madeleine possessed beauty, vivacity, and an adventurous spirit, and on her return from her English boarding-school took the cares of housekeeping and management off her mother's shoulders. About two years before the trial she was introduced to Pierre Emile L'Angelier, a native of Jersey, and a clerk at ten shillings a week in the employment of Huggins and Co., Glasgow. Though a hopelessly ineligible suitor, L'Angelier became infatuated with Madeleine, and visited her clandestinely in India-street and latterly at 7 Blythswood-square, a house now occupied by the Glasgow and West of Scotland Agricultural College.

Fatal Illness.

Madeleine soon tired of him, and asked for the return of her letters. This he refused to do, and threatened to blacken her by showing them to her father. Madeleine implored for mercy. L'Angelier was relentless. She then, apparently took him back into favour, and wrote him as passionately as before, begging him to come and see her, narrates the "Glasgow Herald."

Once in February, 1857, and twice in March, L'Angelier was taken ill with internal pains, and a third attack of this malady proved fatal. He died in his lodgings on March 23, having returned in the small hours of the morning in a state of acute illness. This sudden death struck his employers and friends as peculiar, and a post mortem examination was held, which left no doubt that he had died from a large dose of arsenic, of which 82 grains were found in the stomach alone. Madeleine's letters were found in his room and at his place of business, with the inevitable result that she was arrested and charged with having administered poison to him on three occasions, the third time with fatal results.

It was alleged that she poisoned her lover by giving him a cup of coffee in which arsenic was placed, the beverage being handed him through a basement window in the house in Blythswood-square.

Riddle Unsolved.

All Great Britain, states Miss F. Tennyson Jesse in the "Trial of Madeleine Smith," was agitated over the trial, and there were three points of view held by three different schools of thought. There were strong pro-Madeleines who contended that she was innocent and that L'Angelier had committed suicide; equally strong anti-Madeleines, convinced that murder had been committed by her, and that she should pay the penalty; and a third school, in which probably most students of the case have found themselves ever since, which declared in effect—"Probably she did it, but anyhow he deserved it." Certainly very vital evidence necessary to prove her guilt was lacking. That evidence can never be forth-

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Eleanore Ninon and Leo Mantin, famous revue artists, direct from l'Abbaye, Paris, and The Knickerbocker, Monte Carlo, who will present the latest song and dance hits at the 9.20 performance each night at the Queen's Theatre from Thursday to Saturday, when the movie attraction will be the screen version of Sir James Barrie's famous play, "Quality Street." Advance booking is now open at the Queen's.

"FIRST" THOUGHTS.**AN OLD ADAGE
REVERSED.**

When is the best time to think in the sense of forming judgment and making up our minds? Many people say that they live more happily if they follow their "first thoughts" about people or situations.

When we awaken from sleep we experience the first thoughts of the day. After sleep the brain is alert, the inner self, the unconscious is nearer the surface of the mind, and may, if we permit it, give us marvellous assistance when there are conflicts and difficulties to solve.

Voice of Intuition.

What comes into your mind the first moment of the waking day? Are called on to decide something relating to your work or children, or friends. What did you feel about this morning? "Don't do it," "Accept," "Refuse," "Be ware." Thus speaks the silent voice of intuition which knows unconsciously what our everyday selves can never learn through reason or the intellect.

There is a period between sleep and waking when it may be that the mind is keyed to wave lengths imperceptible to the thoroughly wakeful conscious ego, the you or I who "think." It is in those moments of waking that we are receptive; and first thoughts are valuable. There are no distractions when, after sleep, for a moment, consciousness is "simple." Perception is clear, and from the subconscious which is so much greater in knowledge and experience thought springs into the waking mind.

The sixth sense is not, in the scientific meaning, concerned with intuition as many people believe, but with our muscular sense, our ability to appreciate degrees of strain of muscles. The cat and tiger who spring accurately on their prey have fine muscular sense. But those who are gifted with intuition have unusual power of unconscious notice and of utilizing, as if they had a seventh sense their accumulated experiences and memories stored in the deeper levels of the psychic. The life story of every one of us is repetition millions of times over of mental processes comprising emotion, thought, and effort of strain to accomplish. "I feel, I know, I do," thus says the psychological part of us, but the trouble is that the dull, insensitive everyday self refuses to recognise the vast hinterworld of higher powers within our minds.

If it has been said that there are two "selves," the self we think we are and the real self. Is there not a third self greater than either—the self we may become?

We have, in the subconscious, vast reserve of feeling and power that we may glimpse in moments of inspiration and intuition. Try to realise this on waking to a new day. Give the "first thoughts" a fair chance, and life may become a thing of new and higher values.—Elizabeth Sloan Chesser, M.D.

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Cheapest Directory

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AH YAU—(H.K. Ferry Wharf).

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KOWLOON WHARF.

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MASSEUSE S. KISAKI.
Expert Japanese Masseurs.
24, WYNDHAM STREET.
Tel. C. 4045.

**MASSAGE
NAKAMURA**

No. 23, Stanley Street,
2nd floor.



Adolphe Menjou, one of the best known and best dressed actors in American motion pictures, and Kathryn Carver, also a motion picture actress, photographed on their arrival at Saint Lazare, Paris, France, from America. Mr. Menjou and Miss Carver will be married in Paris on May 10, but in the meantime they will do a bit of shopping, attend the races and a host of social affairs which have been arranged for them.

THE HONG KONG \$ DIRECTORY

1928 Issue

NOW ON SALE AT:

Whiteway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

Kelly & Wash. Ah Yau—(H.K. Ferry Wharf).
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AND AT:—The Office of the Publishers, 3A, Wyndham Street.

China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

HONG KONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1928.

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LONDON SERVICE.

"ANTENOR" 13th June M'low, Casablanca, London, Fiume & Glasgow
"DIOMED" 20th June M'low, Casablanca, London, Fiume & Glasgow
"HECTOR" 11th July M'low, Casablanca, London, Fiume & Glasgow

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

"OANPA" 20th June Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
"RHEXENOR" 20th July Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow

PACIFIC SERVICE.

via KOREA & YOKOHAMA
"TYNDAREUS" 23rd June Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle
"PROTEUS" 14th July Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle

NEW YORK SERVICE.

"HELENUS" 29th June New York, Boston & Baltimore
"DARDANUS" 7th July Boston, New York & Baltimore

PASSENGER SERVICE.

"ANTENOR" 13th June Singapore, Malacca & London
"HECTOR" 11th July Singapore, Malacca & London

OUTWARD SERVICE.

"DARDANUS" 14th June Shanghai & Hankow
"ANTIOCHUS" 29th June Shanghai, Taku & Dairen
Also cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation at specially reduced fares.

For rates, prices and information apply to—

Dunlop & Swire.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Commencing 12th June the radiotelegraphic rate between Hong Kong and Canton is reduced to 20 cents (Hong Kong currency) per word. No charges will be payable by addressees at either end.
Four bags of mail from Italy for Hong Kong were destroyed when the postal car on which they were being conveyed from Alexandria to Port Said caught fire.

These mails were received at Alexandria from Naples on 8th May, 1928, and would probably have contained correspondence posted in Italy between the 29th April and the 6th May.

The Public are reminded that the 1 cent rate for circulars for addressees in the Colony or Weihaiwei applies only when such circulars are posted in batches of not less than ten of uniform size and weight by being delivered to an officer of the Post Office.

INWARD MAILS.

From	TUESDAY, JUNE 12.	Per
Straits	WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13.	Cremer
Shanghai and Swatow	FRIDAY, JUNE 15.	Szechuen
Japan and Shanghai	SATURDAY, JUNE 16.	Kitano Maru
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai	SATURDAY, JUNE 16.	Pres. Hayes
Europe via Neapetum (letters and Papers)	MONDAY, JUNE 18.	Sui Sang
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai	TUESDAY, JUNE 19.	Pres. Jackson
Japan	TUESDAY, JUNE 19.	Tango Maru
Japan and Shanghai	THURSDAY, JUNE 21.	General Metzinger
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai	THURSDAY, JUNE 21.	Korea Maru
Australia and Manila	THURSDAY, JUNE 21.	Aki Maru

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	TUESDAY, JUNE 12.	Per
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hal Ning	3 p.m.
Tourane	Chungking	3.30 p.m.
Sam Shui and Wuchow	San Ning	4 p.m.
Wei Hai Wei	Cheong Shing	5 p.m.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America and Europe via Vancouver, B.C.—due Vancouver, B.C., 30th June and Europe via Siberia. Parcels 3 p.m. Registration 4.15 p.m. Letters 6 p.m.	Empress of Canada	
Fort Bayard, Holohow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Hanoi	8.30 a.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 11th July. K.P.O. Registration 9 a.m. Letters 10 a.m. G.P.O. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.	Antenor	
Swatow	Hangang	10 a.m.
Straits and Calcutta. Parcels 11 a.m. Letters noon.	Santhia	
Java via Batavia	Tjikembang	2.30 p.m.
Manila, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Island, 26th June. Parcels 6 p.m. Registration (June 15th) 9.45 a.m. Letters (June 15th) 10.30 a.m.	Changste	

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

EIGHT HOURS!

Still Discussing the Convention.

BRITAIN'S POLICY.

"Never Had And Never Would Challenge Underlying Principles."

Geneva, Yesterday.
During the course of the Labour Conference discussion on the non-ratification of the Washington Eight Hour Convention, Mr. H. Wolfe, the British Government delegate, declared that his Government honestly believed that a revision of the Convention was the true solution of the difficulty. The Government never had challenged and never would challenge the principles underlying the Convention.

Mr. Wolfe then made a formal declaration of the British policy to the effect that it desired as a means of ensuring progress to define the Washington principles more precisely, thus laying a basis for uniformity and of attaining international action, which was practicable.—Reuter.

CAR DESTROYED.

OUT OF CONTROL AND INTO A NULLAH.

DRIVER DISAPPEARS.

An accident, which resulted in the complete destruction by fire of a new Oldsmobile motor car, occurred on the Peak at 3 a.m., on Sunday.

The car, a public vehicle, No. 4 which was returning to town after taking some passengers to the Peak, suddenly went out of control near Jardine's Bridge on the old Aberdeen road. It swerved towards a nullah by the side of the bridge and before the driver could get the brakes, the front wheels went over the edge of the road.

The car fell some 50 feet into the nullah, turning completely over the nullah with its wheels up. No sooner had the car come to rest than it burst into flames, being completely destroyed when seen by the police later in the day.

The driver of the car could not be found, and is believed to have escaped immediately after the accident. The police are trying to find him. How the man escaped injury or an even more terrible fate cannot at present be explained.

STOWAWAYS.

TWO BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE TO-DAY.

A day after sailing from Singapore bound for this Colony, two stowaways were discovered on board the s.s. "Cremer". On arrival in Hong Kong to-day were handed over to the Police custody.

This morning, at the Kowloon magistracy, they were formally charged, and in answer to the Magistrate Mr. Schofield, the first defendant said he had \$4 while the second defendant admitted being penniless.

On inquiry it was found that the fare from Singapore for stowage passengers is \$16. His Worship fined both the defendants \$30, with the alternative of 1 month's imprisonment.

DOUBLE CHARGE.

CHINESE WITH LOTTERY TICKETS & GAMBLING HOUSE

At the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, before Mr. W. Schofield, a Chinese was formally charged with two offences—gambling and the selling of lottery tickets.

Sergeant Fowler, who was in charge of the case, said that the defendant was arrested yesterday with the tickets in his possession and taken to the station, where it was found that he kept a gambling house at No. 15 Shanghai street.

Defendant admitted that it was his intention to sell the tickets. His Worship imposed a fine of \$75 on the first charge and \$50 on the second charge.

Would to God the great day of the millennium had dawned, and all the public schools of England and Scotland turn their officers' training corps into training corps for Scoutmasters. Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton.

WE MUST WAIT!

British Recognition of Nationalists.

STATEMENT IN COMMONS.

"Not Proper to Consider it at Present."

London, Yesterday.
In the House of Commons, replying to Comdr. J. M. Kenworthy (Labour), Mr. G. Locker-Lampson (Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs) said that no formal recognition had been extended by His Majesty's Government to the Chinese Nationalist authorities but communication with the Nationalist authorities was still being maintained, as in the past, through His Majesty's Minister, or His Majesty's Consular officers, as conditions allow or circumstances demand.

No Peking Government.

Comdr. Kenworthy said:—"This is a question of recognition we are now considering."

Mr. G. Locker-Lampson said he did not think it would be proper to consider that at present. There was no civil government in Peking at all, but merely a military regime. "We really must wait until we saw how affairs turned out."

Replying further to Comdr. Kenworthy, Mr. Locker-Lampson said that the Chinese delegate to the League of Nations had been appointed by the former administration in Peking. A representative must be sent to the League, he said.—Reuter.

MUST BE WRITTEN.

LEGAL GUARANTEE OF A LOAN.

AND FULLY STAMPED.

Guarantee of a loan must be in the form of a document, said Mr. Justice Jackson (Puisne Judge) in the Summary Court this morning. It could not be verbal.

Furthermore, it had to be fully stamped to have effect.

Mr. Un Man-chik, merchant of No. 141, Bonham-strand East, sued Mr. Au Fung-chau and the Tin Shing Hing Kee restaurant of No. 2, Percival-street for \$325 being balance of money lent to a third party, repayment of which had, it was alleged, been guaranteed by defendants.

Mr. C. A. S. Russ was for plaintiff and Mr. A. el Arculli for defendants.

Technical Points.

On April 12, Mr. Justice Wood (who has since gone on leave) had refused to admit a document because it had not been stamped properly.

This morning, Mr. Russ raised a number of what he called technical points. One argument was that defendants had to give notice of a statutory defence, if they wished to plead that the guarantee was not in writing.

His Lordship decided against Mr. Russ, saying that it was a part of plaintiff's case to sue under a document and not for the defendants to raise a special defence.

Another submission by Mr. Russ was that the word "guarantee" was used in the sense of an indemnity, not a guarantee at law, and that it could therefore be in verbal form. Mr. Arculli pointed out that the word guarantee was used by plaintiff in the statement of claim and His Lordship again ruled against Mr. Russ.

Appeal to Governor.

The document in question had been stamped for a value 20 cents less than was required. The Collector of Stamp Duty had refused to re-stamp the document, said Mr. Russ and he argued, it was only a small matter which should not deprive plaintiff of the right of recovery.

His Lordship pointed out that the Stamp Ordinance provided machinery for such a case, namely, an appeal to the Governor in Council against the refusal of the Collector.

Mr. Russ asked for an adjournment to lodge the appeal. Mr. Arculli opposed on the ground that Mr. Russ had had two

PAYING UP.

Germany and Reparation Liabilities.

SATISFACTORY REPORT.

Dawes Plan Report Pays Tribute to Germany's Recovery.

Berlin, Yesterday.
The plea that in the interests of the creditor Powers and Germany herself the final amount of Germany's reparation liabilities should be fixed as soon as possible is made by Mr. Parker Gilbert in his latest report dealing with the working of the Dawes plan. He is of the opinion that Germany will be able to pay the annuity of 2,500,000,000 marks due in the next annuity year and pays a tribute to the stability of the Reichsmark and the splendid progress of German economic recovery.

Mr. Gilbert remarks that the experts' expectations that the German people would be able to respond to the conditions of the Dawes plan are amply confirmed.—Reuter.

ADVERTISING.

NEWSPAPERS THE BEST MEDIA.

VALUE TO HOTELS.

Newspapers and magazines are the best media for advertising hotels, declared Major Isidore Salmon, Conservative M.P. for Harrow, addressing the first annual conference of the Hotels and Restaurants Association on May 5 at the Savoy Hotel, Strand.

Major Salmon, who is managing director of Messrs. J. Lyons and Co., Ltd., declared that the advantages of such publications were obvious. He said:

The poster has its definite uses, which I would be the last to minimise. But a poster must remain in one position while a newspaper or a magazine circulates, is portable, is carried to, and read in, many places by the person the advertiser desires to interest.

The grades in newspaper character and social status are so many and varied that hotel and restaurant advertisers can fit in exactly with the clientele they desire to reach and attract. Newspaper advertising for hotels and restaurants stands out alone, since it permits of immediate appeals and instant results.

The Earl of Bessborough, who presided, said he understood that \$200,000,000 was spent by American tourists in Europe every year.

BULLOCK BOLTS.

DOES VERY CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE.

A bullock which was being led along Salisbury-road, Kowloon, yesterday afternoon, took fright at the approach of several military mule carts and bolted. It collided with a ricksha which was upset, and a European lady passenger was thrown out. Luckily she was not injured. The ricksha puller was not so lucky, receiving some injuries about the body from the animal's hoofs. The scared bullock was recaptured before it could proceed further and cause more damage.

Twelve Chinese who took part in the street fight between cargo coolies and the crew of a cargo junk at West Point (reported yesterday) appeared before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy this morning, when his Worship decided to bind over all the parties, complainants as well as defendants, in the sum of \$50 each to keep the peace for six months.

A Chinese shop-keeper of No. 5, Wong Yuen-street, East, has reported to the police that yesterday he entrusted a shop-fork with 20 blankets worth \$45, to deliver to a customer at No. 35, Koshing-street. The fork is alleged to have delivered the blankets and then absconded with the money.

months in which to get the document stamped.

His Lordship non-suited plaintiff with costs, but gave him liberty to bring a fresh action provided his appeal succeeded, a time limit for same being set at three months.

GLORIOUS WALTZ ROMANCE

A delightful story of life and love in Vienna before the war based on the most popular waltz ever written!



The charming love story of a count and a cabaret girl.

A film as joyous as the famous waltz which inspired it!

AT THE

QUEEN'S

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20.

AN EXCITING story of the daring men who pilot the mail planes through a thousand dangers!

WARNER BAXTER

IN

THE AIR MAIL

With

MARY BRIAN—DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS, JR.—BILLIE DOVE

AT THE

WORLD

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

Orchestra 5.15 & 9.20.
Interpreter 2.30 & 7.15.

EXCITING and hilarious complications in the comedy of a man who had to prove he wasn't dead!

DOUGLAS MACLEAN

IN

THE SUNSHINE TRAIL

With

EDITH ROBERTS AND MURIEL DANA

AT THE

STAR

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

Continuous 2.30 to 11.15.

TYPHOON MAP

OF THE

CHINA SEA

THE LANDSMAN'S HANDY GUIDE TO LOCATING THE CENTRE OF A TYPHOON.

PRICE 30 CENTS.

TO BE OBTAINED FROM

THE NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE LTD.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE,

3A WYNDHAM STREET

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